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RUDE PRAVO CONTINUES TO COMMENT ON SALT II ACCORD

Economic Advantages for U.S.

AU292205 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 May 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "The Economic Advantages of the Salt II Agreement"]

[Text] The agreement with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic weapons also has significant consequences for the United States in the economic sphere. The interesting thing is that it is this fact that the bourgeois press is not mentioning to any degree. However, it is known that the Carter administration is aware of the economic advantages of the agreement and that it even needs these advantages. These advantages were also on of the reasons that the United States concluded the agreement.

According to an estimate by the Department of Defense, thanks to this second agreement the United States will spend $30 billion less for armament, for the production of strategic weapons in the next 5 years. This is no small amount and for the White House it means a more than welcome alleviation.

For a long time now the United States has not been in an economic situation which would permit it to afford unlimited armament. Despite the eagerness and greed of armament monopolies, the American economy is no longer capable of carrying the burden of armament revolutions in full swing. The Carter administration is generous toward the armament factories and the President is not keeping his election promise to reduce the military budget. But on the other hand the White House has recently been finding out that it has no funds to draw on.

The American bourgeois society is experiencing crisis symptoms in all spheres. Nevertheless, the economy is the most important thing and its unfavorable situation is deepening; and this alone is the source of other domestic and political difficulties. An unstoppable inflation is raging in the country, and armament is an inflation matter. Inflation and the Americans' deteriorating living standards are producing class clashes and Carter's government is becoming increasingly afraid of them. Many bourgeois economists and politicians are pointing out that the reduction of military expenditures is an effective way to slow down the crisis. Because of his squandering of money for armament, his disregard for domestic political problems and the unsuccessful attempts at solving them, Carter is the target of strong criticism in his own Democratic Party, primarily in its liberal wing. And all the while the presidential elections are drawing near.

Nothing is so unpopular among the masses of ordinary Americans as the spending of many millions on armament. The Americans are comparing this governmental policy with their own situation in life. The president urgently needs money for the social programs in order to satisfy, at least partially, the most needy strata of the Americans, among whom dissatisfaction is accumulating, to say nothing of the fact that the monopolies, which do not participate in military production, consider the profits of the military-industrial complex a piece of their own pie cut off from them.

Thus there are many factors in the United States about which the government and the bourgeois propaganda are bashfully keeping silent and which, apart from other reasons, have forced the U.S. Government to conclude the agreement with the USSR on limiting strategic weapons. A number of these factors--and particularly the significant ones--follow from the weakness of the American economy and from the general decline of the prestige and power of the American bourgeois democracy.

Secretary of Defense Brown has openly declared: "SALT II will save money." And saving is such an urgent demand on the present U.S. Government that is must fulfill it, even in the spheres where it is not particularly anxious to do so.

U.S. Ratification Needed

LD261034 Prague CTK in English 0805 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The U.S. Senate vote and the entire process of the ratification of SALT II will be a battle of extraordinary importance, as the U.S. will have to decide between the only two possibilities, RUDE PRAVO wrote today.

The Senate will either approve the agreement and make it valid, thus widening the road to peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and stronger world security, or it will turn it down and put an obstacle in the way of worldwide effort for peace which has stricken [as received] deep root in the winds of nations thanks to the Soviet Union.

The paper found it interesting that views of the opponents of SALT II have so far been much more apparent in U.S. media of information thatn those of its defenders, but the campaign to assert the treaty is only at its start.

"One thing is certain in the U.S.: If the Soviet-U.S. agreement on strategic arms limitation was to be approved by a popular referendum, it would be ratified by more than 80 per cent of votes cast by the American population. However, the American Senate does not reflect the view of the people," RUDE PRAVO concluded.

Carter Amendment Warning

AU2921140 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 May 79 p 6 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "The Threat of an Amendment; President Carter Warns Against a Serious Danger"]

[Text] President Carter has invited the publishers of American newspapers to the White House and, with considerable emphasis, voiced a warning that any substantial amendment that the Senate might insert into the agreement on strategic arms limitation between the United States and the USSR (SALT II) would be "unacceptable" both for his government and for the Soviet Union. In this way the Carter administration has stepped up its opposition to the concrete danger threatening the Soviet-American agreement in the Senate.

The adversaries of the SALT II agreement in the American Senate, which must ratify the document by a two-thirds majority, in fact declare that they will resort to the subversive tactics of "amendment." This tactic consists of efforts to insert into the document either changes or passages unilaterally worked out by the Senate--or, by reservations to or changes of the text agreed on, to force the government to begin renegotiating the document with the Soviet Union.

Both Carter and Secretary of State Vance are striving to explain to the Senators one important fact: The agreement is a most carefully negotiated and balanced document. Any change in any of the agreement's passages, in the arithmetic of the limitation of strategic weapons or in the commitments to be adopted by both sides will immediately damage the internal balance of the document. This can practically impair the document.

For the time being, the senators--who even now are declaring that they will not agree to the document--are keeping secret the precise formulation of the changes and reservations they would like to attach to the agreement. Naturally, the document has not yet been signed, and the main battle in the Senate will flare up only with the beginning of the ratification process. Nevertheless, a number of data on the trends with which the adversaries of the agreement in the Senate want to accomplish their attack has appeared in the American press.

One of the envisaged amendments could be the proposal that the United States should get the right to produce a larger number of heavy intercontinental missiles than the agreement permits. It is unnecessary to recall that such an amendment, which affects the most significant category of strategic arms carriers, would destroy the entire document.

Other amendments could consist of the two problems on which agreement has been reached, and which the U.S. Government had been immobile for a long time thus protracting the negotiations. The first amendment would like to exclude the so-called cruise missiles from the restrictions applying to strategic weapons. It is based on the old and untruthful claim that the cruise missiles, due to their nature and qualities, do not belong in the sphere of strategic weapons. The second amendment demands that the Soviet bomber, called Backfire by the Western code, should also be included among the strategic weapons.

Both questions have been discussed by the United States and the Soviet Union and the text of the agreement clearly explains them. [paragraph continues]

The cruise missiles are strategic weapons and therefore the agreement's limitations apply to them; whereas the Soviet bomber cannot be regarded as a strategic weapon. It must be stressed that this standpoint was jointly adopted after long discussions between the Soviet Union and the United States, discussions which were conducted, as is known, also on the level of military experts. One cannot doubt that the American military experts and specialists, and especially the American generals in the Defense Department, know their business. Their standpoint, with which they conceded the status of strategic weapons to the cruise missiles and did not concede it to the Soviet bomber is based on facts, figures and experts' opinions.

However, the senators who will suggest such an amendment are not so much concerned with the professional aspects of the matter as with their political plans. They know very well that the amendment is aimed at a most sensitive place in the document--at the problem which has been solved with considerable difficulties. In essence, the crux of the matter is exactly to stir up this problem again and to return the agreement to President Carter for "new negotiations." Thus the entire talks would in fact be returned to their beginnings, to the place they were in a few years ago. Moreover, the adversaries of the agreement, who will be trying to push through the enforcement of one or the other amendment, know very well that there is nothing more to discuss between the United States and the USSR from the viewpoint of this problem in particular. The only method of solving it is contained exactly in the SALT II agreement. In other words, the incorporation of any of the amendments on the cruise missiles or the Soviet bomber does not mean "merely a new discussion on a part of the agreement," but its actual liquidation and rejection.

The U.S. president has publicly voiced an important thought, a rousing warning which has its justification and validity: a new negotiation of the agreement, the changing or rewriting of the text is impossible. The ratification of the agreement with Senate amendments is the same as its rejection. "That is a terrible possibility to have to contemplate," Carter said.

DEFENSE MINISTER DZHUROV RECEIVES INDIAN COUNTERPART

AU291405 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA)--A meeting between the minister of national defence, Army General Dobri Dzhurov, and Mr Jagjivan Ram, deputy prime minister and minister of defence of India, took place at the Ministry of National Defence here. The meeting, which passed off in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by members of the delegation, headed by Mr Jagjivan Ram, deputy ministers of national defence, generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

STANKO TODOROV RECEIVES CSSR MINISTER BAHYL

AU291854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Pavol Bahyl, CSSR minister of general engineering. The meeting was attended by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, as well as by Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria.

CULTURAL PROTOCOL WITH SOVIET UNION SIGNED IN MOSCOW

AU291955 Sofia BTA in English 1815 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[Text] Moscow, May 29 (BTA correspondent)--The chairman of the Committee for Culture, Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, and the candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the CPSU and minister of culture of the USSR, Mr Petr Demichev, cochairmen of the intergovernmental Bulgaro-Soviet Commission for Cultural Cooperation, today signed a protocol on the work of the first session of the commission.

The participants in the session discussed the further deepening of cooperation and drawing closer together in the field of culture and arts between Bulgaria and the USSR and exchanged experience and information on the forms of work with the young creative intelligentsia.

The BTA correspondent in Moscow asked Mrs Zhivkova and Mr Demichev to assess the results of the first session.

Above all I should like to point out that the setting up of an intergovernmental Bulgaro-Soviet Commission for Cultural Cooperation is a regular process which reflects the level of development of our bilateral relations, including the field of culture, Mrs Zhivkova said. At our session for the first time on such a large scale and so comprehensively were discussed all the problems which are the object of our cultural cooperation. A thorough assessment was made of the work with the young artistic and creative intelligentsia.

The chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture said that the next session will be held in Sofia in 1981. There is no doubt, she said, that the establishment of this commission as a new form of organization will contribute to the still more active development of our cultural cooperation and the all-round drawing closer of our two fraternal peoples.

Mr Demichev pointed out that at the new stage of cooperation between the USSR and Bulgaria of great importance are the cultural links which are developing on an ever larger scale. Direct contacts have been established between the individual creative organizations and institutes. It is no longer a question of ordinary exchange, there is talk about creating joint works in theatrical and fine art, in music and the cinema.

This kind of cooperation has already embraced such mass fields of cultural activities as libraries, culture clubs and amateur artistic activities. Ever greater importance is being attached to the joint elaboration of topical theoretical problems in the cultural field. Mr Demichev noted the importance and good prospects of cooperation and exchange of experience in the work with the young artistic and creative intelligentsia. He underlined the role of the commission for the future more precise coordination and planning of joint efforts in the cinema, architecture, television, radio, book publishing and the training of personnel and in education.

COMMUNIQUE ON VISIT OF MOROCCAN TU DELEGATION PUBLISHED

AU291020 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 26 May 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Joint communique on visit to Bulgaria of a delegation of the Moroccan Labor Union led by Abdel Kader Awab, national secretary of the union]

[Text[At the invitation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council a delegation of the Moroccan Labor Union [UMT] led by Abdel Kader Awab, national secretary of the union, visited Bulgaria from 21 to 26 May. The following persons were members of the delegation: Mohamed Nassoh, member of the UMT Executive Bureau and secretary general of the Postal Workers Trade Union; and Mustapha Mouhoub, member of the Bureau of the National Federation of the Railroad Workers.

During its stay in Bulgaria the delegation visited industrial plants, agroindustrial complexes, reviewed historic and tourist sites in Blagoevgrad Okrug, and met trade union and economic leaders, as well as workers and employees.

The UMT delegation was received by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. A friendly talk took place. The delegation also laid a wreath at the Dimitrov Mausoleum.

The Moroccan delegation had talks with a Bulgarian trade union delegation led by Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. Members of the delegation were also Georgi Borgov, secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council; Yonko Chengelov, chairman of the Central Council of the Postal and Information Workers' Trade Union; Zdravka Peeva, head of the Bulgarian Trade Union Central Council International Department; and Yordan Shopov, secretary of the Transportation Workers Trade Union.

Questions pertaining to further developing the relations and cooperation between the Bulgarian trade unions and the UMT were discussed at the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

The Bulgarian trade unions' delegation briefed the Moroccan delegation on the basic trends in the activity of the Bulgarian trade unions and their role in constructing the developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and solving the working people's social problems, as well as on their international activity aimed at strengthening the unity of the world trade union movement on a class basis.

The Moroccan trade unions' delegation briefed the Bulgarian delegation on the political, economic, social, and cultural situation in Morocco, as well as on the struggle of the Moroccan workers' class, under UMT leadership, to radically change the existing structure and overcome the present difficult situation, with a view to starting the construction of the socialist society in a free, democratic, united and prospering Morocco.

The UMT delegation highly evaluated the successes of real socialism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria during the last 35 years as well as the responsible role of the trade unions and working people in managing the production and state.

The Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council delegation expressed its solidarity with the consistent activity and struggle of the UMT.

Discussing the problems of the international trade union movement, the two delegations unanimously expressed their understanding that the struggle for strengthening peace is the main order of the day. This struggle is an integral part of the struggle for freedom and national independence of the peoples, against the forces of reaction, neocolonialism and fascism.

The two delegations expressed the solidarity of their respective trade unions with the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America against imperialism and neocolonialism, for freedom, national independence and social progress. They decisively condemned apartheid as a shameful phenomenon of our time and demanded to stop the genocide in South Africa.

The two sides confirmed that a just and lasting solution of the Middle East crisis can only be reached by means of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab occupied territories, and the guarantee of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine led by the PLO, including its right to self-determination and to form its own independent state.

The delegations energetically condemned the Zionists' aggressive actions in southern Lebanon, which have caused many innocent casualties, as well as the separate Camp David agreement between Egypt and Israel, concluded under Egyptian initiative.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction with the talks and noted that they will contribute to further developing the contacts and cooperation between the Bulgarian trade unions and the UMT. A plan for cooperation during 1980-1981 was adopted for this purpose.

The UMT delegation expressed its gratitude to the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and Bulgarian working people for the cordial hospitality accorded to them.

ZHIVKOV, DZHUROV ATTEND PARTISANS MEETING 27 MAY

AU271337 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 27 May 79 AU

[Summary] A festive meeting devoted to the fighters of the Chavdar partisan unit took place on 27 May in the Zharkovo area of Sofia Okrug.

"The thousands of participants in the meeting cordially greeted Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Dobri Dzhurov, Peko Takov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Georgi Ivanov, hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and first Bulgarian cosmonaut, Aleksandur Aleksandrov, his standby, Petur Mezhdurechki, [name indistinct] and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army.

"Dobri Dzhurov, the former commander of the Chavdar unit, spoke on the combat history of the unit."

Former members of the unit laid wreaths at the partisans' cemetery, and told the participants about their working successes.

ZHIVKOV VISITS CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION IN SOFIA

AU291420 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[Summary] "Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, accompanied by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, visited the Lilyana Dimitrova youth club in Sofia, where he inspected the national exhibition of children's drawings entitled 'This World Is My World Too'." The chamber music orchestra of the Lyubomir Pipkov secondary music school in Sofia performed a short musical program. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his high appreciation of the children's performances and art work wishing them even greater successes in their studies and creative work."

ZHIVKOV AWARDS COL GEN KIRIL KOSEV ON 60TH BIRTHDAY

AU291950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Bulgarian People's Army's Main Political Administration, with the gold star of the title Hero of Socialist Labor and the Georgi Dimitrov Order tonight. These high awards are being presented by the State Council to Col Gen Kiril Kosev for his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism as well as for his contribution to the organization of the Bulgarian People's Army and on the occasion of his 60th birthday. The first leader of our party and state most cordially congratulated Col Gen Kiril Kosev and wished him further successes in his work. The celebration held at the Central Club of the People's Army was attended by Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior, by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Department, by deputy ministers of national defense, generals and officers of the People's Army as well as by comrades-in-arms and close friends of Col Gen Kiril Kosev.

BCP CC PUBLISHES THESES ON EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM'S DEVELOPMENT

AU251620 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 22 May 1979 carries on pages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 the 30,000-word draft theses of the BCP Central Committee on the development of the educational system in Bulgaria. These draft theses, which have been approved by the BCP Central Committee Politburo, are given for publication so that the press, radio and television can organize a broad discussion among teachers, parents and students as well as among scientific, cultural and economic workers. All proposals connected with these draft theses are expected to be sent to the BCP Central Committee Secretariat.

The draft theses contain an introductory part and six main chapters. The introductory part discusses the history of Bulgarian educational development, stressing the BCP's contribution to consolidating the educational system as a major factor of socialist building in Bulgaria. In this part it is also explained that Todor Zhivkov's letter to the Komsomol Central Committee actually is the theoretical and practical basis for reform in the educational system. The first chapter, entitled "About the Need for Reforming the Educational System", discusses the causes that necessitated the introduction of such a reform, explaining that Bulgaria's comprehensive successes were one of the causes in this respect. In the first chapter of the theses are given six main points connected with the need of carrying out such a reform. Point one emphasizes the economic reasons--the need for better training of cadres and of manpower. Point two emphasizes the social reasons--the need for gradually overcoming the difference between the town and the village. Point three emphasizes the need for the people's participation in the sociopolitical life of the country.

Point four emphasizes the need for educating the socialist personality into being a personality of new political consciousness, of new attitudes toward labor and of new moral virtues. Point five emphasizes the need for communist education of youth in view of the struggle between present social systems and of the exacerbation of the ideological struggle between them. Point 6 explains that the deep changes that are taking place in the social role, organization and meaning of the educational system are also imposing the need for such a reform.

The second chapter, entitled "The Multilateral Development and Self-Fulfillment of Personality--A Main Trend and Basis for a Reform in the Educational System," is devoted to the need for training socialist personalities of solid knowledge, general culture and ideological, political and vocational training. It also stresses the need for developing our education in closest interaction with the educational systems of the socialist countries, primarily with the Soviet educational system.

The third chapter is entitled: "About the Unified Secondary Polytechnical School." This chapter is devoted to the need for achieving a comprehensive Marxist-Leninist education in the unified polytechnical school. This chapter also discusses the organizational basis of the polytechnical school, which has to be organized in 2 stages. The first stage covers the education of the 6-year old students and lasts 10 years--up to 10th grade. The second stage covers the educational period of the students for 1 and up to one and a half years. During this stage the students gradually and consistently participate in the working and vocational process of labor. The third stage covers the specialization work of each student that will qualify him for his profession. After completing the third stage the student is given a diploma for completing secondary education and for his vocational ability.

The fourth chapter is entitled: "To Increase the Quality and Effectiveness of the Teacher's Labor and To Raise the Social Position of the Bulgarian Teacher." This chapter deals with increasing the role of teachers and of school directors in the comprehensive work of the schools. The school inspectors must be appointed by the Ministry of National Education after being recommended by the pedagogical councils. Each teacher must obligatorily participate in 2 or 3-month courses in order to refresh their knowledge and pedagogic experience. Such courses will take place periodically, perhaps every 5 years. The teacher's remuneration should depend on the nature and quality of his work.

The fifth chapter is entitled: "About Further Perfecting Higher Education." This chapter emphasizes that this goal can be achieved in 3 stages. The first stage must insure a general basic theoretical education in a certain vocational sphere. The second stage must orient and train a specialist in a general vocational sphere and the third stage must form in the student high vocational qualifications, in a very specialized sphere.

The sixth chapter is entitled: "About a New Approach Toward the Administration of the Educational System and Toward Increasing its Public Effectiveness." This chapter is devoted to the need for changes in the administration of education as a result of the reforms that are to be carried out in it. It is necessary for this purpose to improve the educational cadres' work to insure the participation of the working people in the administration of education, to introduce new laws on higher education and to establish closer cooperation with Soviet science.

The establishment of the new educational system must be gradually carried out. The enrollment of first-year students in the new unified polytechnical school must begin in the 1981-1982 school year. The majority of the students who are expected to graduate from the eighth grade in the 1981-1982 school year will be able to enroll themselves in the ninth grade of the new unified polytechnical school. The BCP okrug, town and municipal committees, all public and political organizations as well as the family are called upon to contribute to reforming the educational system and to increasing its effectiveness.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ANGOLAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Wreathlaying Ceremony

LD291426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0900 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Paulo Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, and his entourage placed a wreath today at the tomb of the unknown warrior in the national memorial on the Zizkov Hill in Prague. During this solemn act the visitors were accompanied by Jindrich Tucek, chief of diplomatic protocol from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other officials of the ministry.

Cooperation Discussed

LD291428 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek and Paulo Jorge, ministers of foreign affairs of Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of Angola, had talks in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. They discussed in detail the existing development of mutual relations between both states and in particular the existing possibilities for intensifying them further on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They agreed that important steps have been taken for the development of cooperation between both countries and voiced their conviction that there exist possibilities for their much more dynamic development. Both ministers also paid attention to the further intensification of mutual relations in culture, education, sciences and the health service.

Exchange of Toasts

LD292310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a dinner tonight in honor of visiting Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge.

In his toast Minister Chnoupek said that the bonds of our proletarian solidarity, friendship and mutual respect have been in existence from the very beginning of the national liberation struggle of the Angolan people, and that Czechoslovakia will remain by their side in the future as well. He stressed that the successes of the Angolan People's Republic is an inspiring example for other states too.

Paulo Jorge stated his conviction that Czechoslovak-Angolan mutually advantageous cooperation will expand, and he thanked the CPCZ, our government and people for the help rendered. The Angolan foreign minister further paid tribute to the constant efforts of Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries toward detente and cuts in armaments with the aim of complete and universal disarmament.

REMARKS BY 'ARAFAT ON MEETING HUSAK IN SYRIA REPORTED

LD291042 Prague in English to Africa 1530 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] During his recent visit to Syria the general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, President Gustav Husak, met with the Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat. On this occasion Czechoslovak radio's special reporter, Karel Kvapil, asked Yasir 'Arafat to evaluate the policy of Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries concerning a peaceful solution of the Middle East problem.

First of all, said Yasir 'Arafat, we have to realize that the relations between the PLO and the Czechoslovak people and Czechoslovakia's leading officials and other socialist countries is a strategic relationship grounded on a very firm basis. From time to time we exchange views and discuss all questions of common interest, especially the Middle East issue, as well as other international topics. I would like to stress, said Yasir 'Arafat, that our talks with the Czechoslovak president, our friend Gustav Husak, were very successful. We exchanged views on all problems confronting us, especially the conspiracy of the U.S. President Carter, Israeli Premier Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat against the Palestinian people and against the entire Arab nation. At the same time this conspiracy was aimed against all the world's progressive and democratic forces. Its (?initiators) are trying to use the agreement to step up tensions in the Middle East.

We have to realize, said Yasir 'Arafat, that everything that is going on in the Middle East directly influences security in Europe, the security of our friends in the socialist countries, security in the Mediterranean as well as in Asia and Africa. A few moments ago, during our meeting with President Husak, I received the news from the leadership of our organization in Lebanon that Israeli planes have again attacked Palestinian refugee camps and some Lebanese villages. Artillery shelling of these areas also continues. We mustn't forget the statement made by Israeli Defense Minister Weizman, who said that Israel will continue its aggressive attacks against the Palestine Liberation Organization and against our people and that it intends to step up these attacks using the most sophisticated U.S.-made weapons and even those banned by international conventions, as for example cluster bombs, dumdum shells and napalm.

In spite of all their threats we feel strong, because we have real friends and I am glad that I can tell this to President Husak. We are strong, concluded Yasir 'Arafat, because we have very close friends in the socialist countries and especially in Czechoslovakia.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD291134 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 28 May 79 LD

[Text] Jaroslav Nkizka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, [title as heard] arrived in Moscow today for a friendly visit. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LENART, JAKES USSR VISIT

Moldavian Agriculture

LD291502 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Josef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSZ Central Committee, and Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, familiarized themselves in Soviet Moldavia with the experiences and results of the realization of the agricultural policy. They paid particular attention to cooperation between individual kolkhozes and to agricultural-industrial integration. The Czechoslovak visitors paid a visit to a number of agricultural enterprises which have achieved excellent successes in the concentration and specialization of crop and livestock production. They also inspected a large agricultural-industrial complex which is the outcome of cooperation among 16 Moldavian kolkhozes and which includes 45 industrial plants processing farm produce. They also visited a study center in which 1,200 boys and girls from the Soviet Union and 12 overseas countries improve their agricultural qualifications every year.

Kiev Arrival

LD292248 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Jozef Lenart, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the Slovak Communist Party, and Milos Jakes, alternate member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, arrived in Kiev, the capital of the Ukraine, from Soviet Moldavia today.

YUGOSLAV TU DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN PRAGUE

LD291356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Talks started in Prague today between the delegations of the Central Council of Trade Unions and the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia. On the Czechoslovak side the talks are being attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, together with other leading officials of the revolutionary trade union movement.

Comrade Karel Hoffmann briefed the Yugoslav guests about the structure and organization of Czechoslovak trade unions and recalled their significant contribution to the fulfillment of tasks embodied in the national economy plan and their privileged and internationalist role. He also briefed them about the realization of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in the conditions of the revolutionary trade union movement.

Mika Spiljak, head of the Yugoslav delegation, member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the Central Council of the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, recalled the current economic development of Yugoslavia and the ensuing tasks for the Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia.

Afterward, both sides discussed certain questions concerning the activities of the trade union centers of both countries on an international scale and the possibilities of intensifying mutual cooperation.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER OANCEA

LD290522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, received today in Prague Constantin Oancea, Romanian deputy minister of foreign affairs.

In the course of a friendly conversation they discussed relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Romania.

REPORTAGE ON PZPR DELEGATION'S VISIT

Jakes Meeting

LD261048 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the CPCZ Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has received a delegation from the Agricultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee headed by Jerzy Wojetcki, at the end of their visit to Czechoslovakia.

End of Visit

LD261050 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] A delegation from the Agricultural Department of the PZPR Central Committee, headed by Jerzy Wojtecki, left Prague today. The delegation was acquainted with experiences from the realization of the CPCZ agricultural policy.

STROUGAL RECEIVES MONGOLIAN AMBASSADOR, POLISH MINISTER

LD291352 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Oldziyn Dorj, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to Czechoslovakia, in Prague. They discussed questions connected with the further development of economic cooperation between both countries.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal also received Polish Finance Minister Henryk Kisiel. During their meeting they talked primarily about the tasks carried out by Czechoslovakia and Poland this year in the economic sphere and about both countries' intentions concerning the intensification of all-round cooperation.

NUCLEAR PROGRAM DISCUSSED BY CSSR NUCLEAR ENGINEER

AU291620 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 79 p 3 AU

[Article by Eng Jan Neumann, candidate of sciences, chairman of the Czechoslovak Atomic Energy Commission: "The Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy in Czechoslovakia"]

[Excerpts] Our Share in the Development of the Nuclear Program

Czechoslovakia is participating in the nuclear energy program of the CEMA countries in those spheres for which it has prerequisites in terms of material, technology and cadres. This applies particularly to the extraction and to the processing of uranium ores to a concentrate (so-called yellow cake) which we are delivering to the Soviet Union for further processing; the production of selected components of the primary and secondary circuits of electric power stations equipped with VVER-440 reactors; the production of nuclear power stations with VVER-440 reactors on Czechoslovak territory; the research and development of selected components for the next generation of nuclear power stations and of their fuel cycle; the neutralization--that is the isolation, fixation and safe storage--of radioactive waste; research into the reliability and safety of nuclear power stations and into their influence on environment; state control in the production of components and in the construction and operation of nuclear power stations; the physical protection of nuclear power stations and of the transport of nuclear fuels; and to the training of qualified cadres for the above mentioned spheres.

The Present and the Prospects

The state and the program of constructing nuclear power stations in Czechoslovakia can be summed up as follows: Nuclear power stations in Jaslovske Bohunice in west Slovakia and in Dukovany in south Moravia are now being built in Czechoslovakia with Soviet assistance on the basis of intergovernmental agreements between the CSSR and the USSR. Both power stations will be equipped with four blocs of the VVER-440 type of reactors. Both electric power stations are to be put into operation gradually by 1985; in 1985 the installed output of nuclear power stations is to reach 3,520 megawatts.

The construction of additional nuclear power stations--in west Slovakia, south Bohemia and north Moravia--is now in a state of preparation. The selection of these regions is determined by the needed distribution of electric outputs with regard to the fact that the needs of other regions are, for the time being, covered by coal-powered electric plants and by electricity supplies from the Soviet Union. These new nuclear power stations will be equipped with reactors of the VVER-440 and VVER-1,000 types.

It is important for Czechoslovakia and for the other CEMA countries as well that nuclear power stations should not only insure the production of electricity but also heat production in the form of steam and hot water for industry and communal housing. This is why it is envisaged that all nuclear power stations now under construction will supply, with the aid of heat conductors, towns in the vicinity with at least the heat for apartments. The Czechoslovak "Energoprojekt" and the Soviet "Teploenergoprojekt" are cooperating on a type-model of a nuclear power station with heat production. The type-model project is to be concluded this year; the decision concerning its realization should be made by next year.

OFFICIAL VIEWS SAFETY MEASURES IN FIRST NUCLEAR PLANT

AU291540 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 79 p 3 AU

[Viktor Blatnicky's interview with Eng Jozef Keher, CSSR deputy minister for technological and investment promotion: "Guarantee of Reliability--place and date of interview not specified]

[Excerpts] [Keher] The installations of the primary and the secondary parts of the Jaslovske Bohunice nuclear power station underwent several tests before they were assembled. After the individual operations were carried out they had to undergo new demanding tests and in the end they passed the final inspection. Everything was evaluated: The quality of materials, and adherence to the correct tolerances of products. The quality of welds had been evaluated according to the control plans. Specialized units of the research institute for nuclear power stations in Jaslovske Bohunice and of the Skoda Plzen enterprise took part in the tests. The measurement results were registered in the so-called zero-based charts of selected installations which will later, during periodic tests taking place during operation, serve to determine any changes occuring in the course of the service life.

The experiences gained so far show that there are only two likely situations that can cause an accident at the power station with leakage of radioactive materials into the environment. The first of them is loss of cooling agents, which causes a melting down of the active zone. The other is a transitory state occuring when rapidly putting the reactor out of operation. The fission process in the reactor is halted but the disintegration of the fuel continues and can also result in melting down the active zone. This is why we have chosen a protection system called "two of three" as a protection against these dangerous states. The protection is being insured by two systems working in accord out of the three systems that are in a state of preparedness. All important complexes of the power station are protected in a similar way.

The probability of a serious breakdown at the nuclear power station is slight. Calculations prove that when 100 reactors are in operation one such accident can occur once in 170 years. Only one out of ten serious accidents, that is one in 1,700 years, can affect human health. The attention devoted to the safety of nuclear power stations in the whole world is substantially higher than the attention devoted to the safety of other spheres of human activity. Contingent emissions present a far smaller threat to mankind than, for instance, natural radioactivity. Nuclear energy substantially contributes to reducing environmental pollution and will at the same time solve, in the long term, the problems of insuring the energy resources needed for the life of men.

SEMINAR ON SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION HELD IN BRATISLAVA

First Day

AU252137 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "All-State Seminar"]

[Text] Bratislava, CTK--The all-state seminar entitled "The General Line of Building Socialism in Czechoslovakia--A Creative Approach to the Implementation of Generally Valid Laws of, and the Experience in, Socialist Construction," organized by the Central Committee of the CSSR's Socialist Academy, was opened yesterday in Bratislava. In his opening paper Professor L. Novotny pointed out the historic significance of the Ninth CPCZ Congress which, 30 years ago, had approved the general line of building socialism in our fatherland. More than 200 lecturers then heard a lecture by J. Grospic from the Institute of State and Law of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences dealing with the development of socialist democracy. J. Mravik, deputy minister of culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic, then spoke about the CPCZ's cultural policy after the victorious February [1948]. J. Bobok, pro-rector of the Higher Political College of the CPCZ Central Committee, read a paper on "Real Socialism and its Significance for the Development of the Communist and Workers Movement." The seminar continues today [23 May].

End of Seminar

AU252138 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 May 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Useful Seminar"]

[Text] Bratislava, CTK--The all-state seminar entitled "The General Line of Building Socialism in Czechoslovakia--A Creative Approach to the Implementation of Generally Valid Laws of, and the Experience in, Socialist Construction" ended yesterday [23 May] in Bratislava. The more than 200 lecturers from all over our fatherland yesterday heard the lecture by V. Bejda, CPCZ Central Committee department head, on "The CPCZ Central Committee Session in April 1969--A Significant Landmark in Building Socialism in the CSSR." In the second paper read yesterday J. Varga, CPCZ Central Committee department head, concentrated his attention on the successes of socialist agriculture during the past decade.

INDRA VISITS VITKOVICE PRODUCTION UNIT IN OSTRAVA

LD291400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, visited Ostrava today. At a working discussion with the representatives of the Vitkovice production-economic unit, Comrade Alois Indra was briefed about the fulfillment of the tasks given to the organization in safeguarding deliveries for Czechoslovakia's fuel and energy base, and in particular the deliveries of comprehensive technological equipment for lignite mining.

Comrade Alois Indra thanked workers, technicians and leading officials of the Vitkovice production-economic unit for what they have done and are doing for the development of the fuel and energy base. He voiced his conviction that both the engineering workers and miners will do their utmost to insure a sufficient amount of coal in the coming years. At the same time, he recalled that we cannot be concerned merely with insuring a continuing rise in coal output, but that we must also pay equal attention to the rational use of energy, which is a task that affects each one of us.

Comrade Alois Indra wound up his working visit in Vitkovice by inspecting heavy engineering equipment and the engineering plant where parts for giant mining machinery are made.

KAREL HOFFMANN ATTENDS TU CONFERENCE IN PRAGUE

LD252324 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] The 4-day consultative conference of trade unions on the culture and art of socialist countries ended in Prague today. The discussions were attended by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Delegates exchanged experiences on care for working people and discussed further cooperation of trade unions on an international scale. Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak today informed the participants in the conference on further prospects for our cultural life.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE HELD; HOFFMANN IN ROKYCANY

LD271724 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] District and municipal district all-trade union conferences took place in 51 districts of Czechoslovakia and the municipal districts of Prague and Bratislava today. They constituted the culmination of the important work carried by the revolutionary trade union movement. Their deliberations confirmed the resolve to trade union members to fulfill the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of the 9th All-Trade Union Congress, to contribute to the further growth of the activity of the prime organizations of the revolutionary trade union movement and discharge all functions performed by a trade union in a social socialist society.

Reports on the activities of the bodies of the district and municipal district trade union councils during the past period and discussions of them showed that the activity of the revolutionary trade union movement and its social involvement have been intensified, and the same applies also to the movement's part in the realization of the CPCZ policy.

The conferences were attended by delegations from higher trade union bodies. Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the central trade union council, attended as the head of a delegation the district all-trade union conference in Rokycany; Vaclev Bezel, chairman of the Czech Trade Union Council, attended the city all-trade union conference in Ostrava; and Ladislav Abraham, chairman of the Slovak Trade Union Council, attended the district all-trade union conference in Levica.

SOVIET CENTRAL PRESS REPORTS ON KOSYGIN VISIT TO CSSR

For IZVESTIYA and PRAVDA reportage on the recent visit by Aleksey Kosygin to Czechoslovakia, including the report on the visit, a report on the Kosygin and Strougal nuclear powerplant speeches, and reportage on the meeting between Kosygin and Husak, see the Eastern Europe section of the 30 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page F 2.

HONECKER RECEIVES BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV

LD300434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1641 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on Tuesday [29 May] received Petur Mladenov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Bulgarian minister for foreign affairs, for a friendly discussion.

The guest conveyed fraternal greetings from Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian Peoples Republic, which were most cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

In the discussion the two partners noted with satisfaction that the fraternal relations between the GDR and Bulgaria were continuously developing and strengthening on the basis of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of 14 September 1977 and the agreements made during the GDR party and state delegation's visit to Bulgaria.

Earlier, the Bulgarian foreign minister visited the palace of the republic in Berlin's Marx-Engels Square.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DEFENSE MINISTER'S AFRICA TOUR

Ethiopian Air Base Visit

LD300054 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1314 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa--The GDR military delegation led by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, which is presently on an official visit to Ethiopia, was welcomed on Tuesday at the air force base in Dabrazabat. The guests were briefed in detail on the tasks of this section of the armed forces in defending the revolutionary achievements against the country's enemies.

Col Solomon Begashaw stated that Soviet and Cuban military personnel are helping the Ethiopian pilots and technicians to master modern combat aircraft, some types of which are also flown by the air forces of the Warsaw Treaty states.

Earlier the delegation visited Ethiopian war veterans in Dabrazabat who are being cared for medically and socially in a rehabilitation center.

GDR Support

LD300059 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] The GDR continues to stand firmly by the side of the Ethiopian people against all counterrevolutionary, imperialist machinations. This was affirmed by GDR Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffman at a dinner in Addis Ababa given by Lt Col Addis Tedla, member of the standing committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council. All states of the Warsaw Pact are always ready to cooperate with the young African state in its economy, said Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, and in particular in defending the revolutionary achievements.

Lt Col Addis Tedla praised the friendly relations between the two countries. The assistance received from the GDR and other socialist states is a great act [words indistinct].

HONECKER MEETS CHAIRMAN OF WEST BERLIN SOCIALIST PARTY

AU292020 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 79 p 1 AU

[Summary] On Thursday [24 May] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Horst Schmitt, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW], and the other members of his delegation currently in the GDR for a friendly visit.

Erich Honecker informed the West Berlin comrades of the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress and emphasized the SED's determination to also meet in the future its great responsibility for the strengthening of socialism and the securing of peace at the juncture of two opposed social systems.

Horst Schmitt emphasized that everything undertaken in the GDR under the leadership of the SED in the building of socialism and for the strenthening of peace is also of great importance for the working people in West Berlin. It encourages the members of the SEW and represents an invaluable help for them in the struggle against anticommunism.

Pointing to the decisions of the Fifth SEW Congress, Schmitt said that what is now at stake is the defense of the social and democratic rights of the working people, the struggle against the crisis policy of the monopolies and against the dangerous attempts of West Berlin politicians to undermine the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin by including the city in the EEC in violation of international law and to the detriment of its citizens, and thus hitching it to NATO's adventurous course.

The two sides agreed that comprehensive actions of all forces of peace are necessary to put an end to the arms race, to achieve disarmament and to continue the policy of detente. They emphasized the importance of the SALT II agreement.

"The SED Central Committee general secretary underlined the GDR's unaltered interest in normal relations also with West Berlin. This course, however, could only be continued if the West Berlin Senat consistently respected the quadripartite agreement and the other treaties and agreements of international law."

Underlining the firm friendship and solidarity between the two parties, Honecker and Schmitt stated that the good relations between them had developed successfully on the reliable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Also taking part in the meeting were: Margot Mrozinski, member of the bureau of the SEW presidium and chairman of the Democratic Women's League; Gert Rebelski, member of the SEW Presidium and SEW Kreis Chairman in Spandau; Peter Ligner, SEW Presidium Member, and Manfred Goetz, deputy chairman of the FDJ-West Berlin.

Paul Verner, Politbureau Member and Central Committee Secretary, and Herbert Haeber, Central Committee member, participated on behalf of the SED.

HONECKER GREETS OAU LEADERS ON AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY

AU291300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed the following greetings message to the heads of state and government of the OAU member states on the occasion of African Liberation Day.

On the occasion of the liberation day of Africa, I convey cordial congratulations to you and the people of your countries in the name of the State Council and the people of the GDR.

With all our hearts we welcome the great successes achieved by the states and peoples of Africa in their struggle for freedom, independence and social progress. In the course of my recent visit to several African states I had the opportunity of seeing with my own eyes how dynamically and resolutely the peoples of Africa are struggling to overcome the heritage of centuries of colonial oppression.

The important contribution made by the African peoples in the strengthening of peace and international security in the interest of the progress of mankind is highly valued in our country.

We share the views of the African states that the struggle for the elimination of the last remnants of colonialism and racism represents one of the most urgent tasks for all forces dedicated to peace and progress in all continents.

Let me assure you again that the German Democratic Republic, in keeping with the principles of its socialist foreign policy, is standing in firm solidarity at the side of the peoples of Africa who are fighting for their national and social liberation. It will continue to do everything in its power to actively support the just and heroic struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa under the leadership of their lawful representatives, the Patriotic Front the SWAPO [South-West African Peoples' Organization] and the ANC [African National Congress].

Permit me, Your Excellencies, to express my high esteem together with the best wishes for a successful development of your country as well as for your personal well-being.

[Signed] Erich Honecker

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

On the same occasion, Oskar Fischer GDR minister of foreign affairs, conveyed congratulations to Edem Kodjo [name as published] OAU secretary general.

BREZHNEV CABLE THANKS HONECKER FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU292105 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 May 79 p 1 AU

["Telegram of the Soviet Head of State to Erich Honecker: Leonid Brezhnev Thanks the GDR for Congratulations"]

[Text] To Comrade Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and

Chairman of the GDR State Council

Berlin

Dear Comrade Honecker:

I cordially thank you for the congratulations and best wishes on my reelection to the post of chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [paragraph continues]

I would like to emphasize that in the future the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state will also comprehensively contribute to the development and deepening of the relations of fraternal inviolable friendship between the Soviet Union and the GDR, to the further consolidation and flourishing of the entire socialist community.

I wish you, Dear Comrade Honecker, good health, creative vigor and new successes in your responsible activity for the benefit of the GDR in the interest of socialism and peace.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

Moscow, Kremlin 24 May 1979

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO TITO

AU291242 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHIAND in German 25 May 79 p 1 AU

[Congratulation message from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to SFRY President Tito on the occasion of his 87th birthday--date of message not given]

[Text] To LCY chairman and SFRY President Comrade Josip Broz Tito, Belgrade.

Dear Comrade Tito,

On the occasion of your birthday I convey to you cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people as well as in my own name.

Our party and the people of the GDR know you and hold you in esteem as meritorious leader of the workers class and the peoples of Yugoslavia, who has dedicated his entire life to the struggle against imperialism, war and fascist occupation, for the building of socialism, the consolidation of unity and fraternity among the peoples of the SFRY.

Your untiring efforts for the consolidation of world peace and international security, your active personal contribution to a successful shaping of the friendly cooperation between the LCY and the SED, the SFRY and the GDR, are highly valued in our country.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you the best of health, creativity and further successes in your responsible work for the sake of our joint noble cause, the building of socialism and communism and the consolidation of peace.

[Signed] Erich Honecker,

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET JORDAN'S KING, PREMIER

AU291400 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHIAND in German 25 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Cordial greetings on the occasion of the national day of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan were conveyed by Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, to King Husayn I of Jordan. [paragraph continues]

The cable reads in part: "Your dedication, Your Majesty, and the efforts of the government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to achieve a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict are being observed with attention and appreciation in the GDR. The GDR still proceeds from the premise that peace and security in the Middle East can only be achieved by Israel's complete withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and by the implementation of the inalienable right of the Palestine people to self-determination, including the establishment of a state of its own." The conviction is expressed that the relations between the GDR and Jordan will continue to develop on the basis of the joint struggle for lasting peace and detente for the benefit of the two peoples.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Minister, also conveyed congratulations to Mudhar Badran, prime minister of Jordan.

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS TO FRG OVER AIRSPACE VIOLATION

LD261740 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A single-engined aircraft from the FRG repeatedly violated GDR airspace on Friday 25 May in Erfurt Bezirk. The illegal incursion seriously endangered air safety in the GDR. It was only thanks to the prudent action of the GDR's air safety authorities that had no serious consequences.

On behalf of the GDR Foreign Ministry the GDR's permanent mission in Bonn strongly protested to the FRG Federal Chancellor's office against these renewed violations of GDR airspace. In this connection it is pointed out that the GDR has repeatedly protested emphatically against such violations, which are contrary to international law, and expressed the hope that the FRG Government will take the necessary steps to prevent a repetition of such violations of GDR airspace.

ARREST OF W. BERLIN SENAT EMPLOYEE FOR TRANSIT ABUSE NOTED

AU291208 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26-27 May 79 p 2 AU

[Berlin ADN dispatch: "West Berlin Senat Employee Arrested for Transit Abuse"]

[Text] In the evening hours of 23 May 1979 August Heseler, an employee of the (West) Berlin Senat, was detained at the GDR Griebnitzsee border crossing point for violation of the provisions of the transit agreement. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant was issued.

WEST BERLIN RESIDENT FOUND GUILTY OF FRAUD, FORGERY

LD300448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1719 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Berlin-Lichtenberg Borough Court on Tuesday sentenced Horst Fischer, an inhabitant of Berlin (West), to 8 years imprisonment for gang-organized crimes as well as the forgery of identity papers and frontier crossing documents. The accused's guilt was substantiated by numerous witnesses, documents, testimonials and statements by Fischer.

Fischer had abused his intermittent activity in the GDR as the construction site manager of a Hamburg firm to develop contacts with the criminal and antisocial elements Detlev Tiede and Ingrid Ruske and persuade them to leave the GDR illegally using subversive means and methods.

Tiede and Ruske are terrorists who, on 30 August 1978, forcibly hijacked an aircraft of the Polish LOT Airlines on a scheduled flight from Gdansk to Berlin-Schoenefeld to Berlin (West)-Tempelhof. The air gangsters serious crime unscrupulously put the life of their fellow passengers and crew at risk and endangered air safety to the highest degree. Tiede has previous convictions for endangering traffic through drunkenness and for unauthorized currency exchange. Since October 1977 he has had no regular work, is considered an alcoholic and a loafer and for a long period did not make his rent and accommodation payments.

Ruske was previously convicted for fraud to the detriment of socialist property. She had for a long time led an antisocial way of life with frequently changing relationships with men, including Fischer, and since the beginning of 1978 had not had a fixed job either.

It was proved in the trial that in order to carry out his subversive actions against the GDR, Fischer got hold, inter alia, of West Berlin and FRG identity papers, forged and copied visas and control stamps through criminals in the Hamburg underworld. He stole a colleague's FRG passport and through bribery got hold of West Berlin identity papers. In preparation for his crimes, Fischer abused the generous GDR travel regulations for citizens of Berlin (West) and tried to deceive the Polish frontier control and customs organs by intending to smuggle the forged documents and stamps over the frontier hidden on his person or in the specially prepared heels of his shoes. During the attempt to get to the People's Republic of Poland from Berlin (West) in order to make a planned contact with the air pirates Tiede and Ruske, Fischer was detained by GDR security organs.

HONECKER ADDRESSES YOUTH MOVEMENT WORKERS 25 MAY

LD261100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1415 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Berlin--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, invited former youth officials of the workers' youth movement to a meeting at the Berlin Unter den Linden Palace today. The meeting, on the eve of the GDR National Youth Festival, which passed in a militant and cordial atmosphere, was attended by members and candidate member of the SED Central Committee and former leading officials of the Communist Youth League of Germany, the Socialist Workers Youth and the Socialist Youth Union of Germany.

Proposing a toast, Erich Honecker stressed that in the GDR the ideals and dreams of the German Workers Youth Movement, which since its foundation 75 years ago had stood for fundamental social changes in the interests of the working people, were being translated into reality. "On its banner the movement had inscribed the demand for the liberation of youth from capitalist exploitation, for its protection against oppression, for safeguarding its right to equal pay for equal work, and for safeguarding its right to work, vocational training and leisure," the speaker said.

Erich Honecker paid tribute to the communists and social democrats who had fought so that one day the united working class could assume power. "We have remained faithful to their legacy. We have rooted out imperialism and militarism, the German cells of fascism. The building of socialism has also made a reality of the new era ushered in by Red October on German soil, the land of birth of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels."

Developments during the past three decades had confirmed that the foundation of the GDR was a turning point in the history of the German people and of Europe.

"Under the leadership of the SED it has been possible to realize in the GDR what we all have fought for in bitter class battles, in the German workers youth movement." In close alliance with the cooperative peasants, the intelligentsia and all other working people, the GDR working class has proved that as the leading force of the nation it is capable, firmly at the side of the USSR and all fraternal countries, of solving the vital problems of the people. In the GDR the legacy of the antifascist resistance, the legacy of Thaelmann and Breitscheid, has been fulfilled. Erich Honecker thanked those present on behalf of the SED Central Committee for their contribution.

It has been possible, the speaker stressed, in a brief period of time "to develop the forces of production to a degree one could not have even dreamed it possible 30 years ago." In alliance with the USSR and the other socialist countries the GDR belonged to that community of peoples which represented an alternative to the rotten imperialist system.

In the GDR, Erick Honecker concluded, "We continue to develop socialism in all sectors of social life. The great popular movement in preparation of the 30th anniversary, as well as the results of the local government elections on 20 May this year, show that our people support with firm confidence and creative initiative the policy adopted by the Ninth SED Congress.

All this fills us who have assembled here on the eve of the GDR's National Youth Festival with joy and satisfaction. The struggle of the German workers movement and the German workers youth movement over many decades has been worthwhile. In the spirit of Thaelmann we march forward to carry out the program of our party, the united party of the working class. We are firmly convinced that present and future generations will preserve and add to what we have fought for and won. Our youth will manifest this at the great FDJ rally in the capital of the new socialist Germany."

Erich Jungmann, a former official of the Communist Youth Organization, paid tribute to the historic achievements accomplished by the party during the three decades of the rule of workers and peasants on German soil.

Seated together with Erich Honecker at the festive table were the members and candidate members of the Politburo SED Central Committee Hermann Axen, Friedrich Ebert, Werner Felfe, Gerhard Gurneberg, Kurt Hager, Joachin Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Erich Mueckengerger, Alfred Neumann, Horst Sindermann, Willi Stoph, Paul Verner, Horst Dohlus, Werner Jarowinskiy, Guenther Kleiber, Egon Krenz, Inge Lange, Margarete Mueller, Gerhard Schuerer and other guests.

FILM, TV UNION SUPPORTS WRITERS AGAINST WESTERN CAMPAIGN

LD261538 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] The members of the feature film section of the Association of Film and TV Workers have fully endorsed the statement of the Writers' Union Presidium on the campaign of Western media against the GDR's cultural policy. In a letter to the writers' union the members stress the need to rebut any attack on the relationship of trust between the party of the working class and the artists. This relationship and the ties between socialist writers and film workers is described as a prerequisite for fresh successes in implementing the cultural policy of the eighth and ninth party congresses. Members of the feature film section believe that society needs the artist's total commitment to socialist reality.

REPORTAGE ON BREZHNEV'S 'OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT'

Departure for Visit

LD300743 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Soviet party-government delegation led by Leonid Brezhnev has left for Budapest. The delegation, which is led by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, was invited by the Central Committee of our party, the Presidential Council and the government for an official friendly visit.

The members of the delegation are: Central Committee Members Andrey Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs, and Konstantin Chernenko; Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee; Deputy Premier Arkhipov, and Viktor Dobrik, Lvov [Obkom first secretary]. Pavlov, the USSR ambassador in Hungary, is to join the Soviet delegation in Budapest.

Arrival in Budapest

LD300926 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 30 May 79 LD

[Text] Over to Ferihegy Airport. Gyula Berecki reports:

[Berecki] Leonid Brezhnev has arrived in Budapest. Janos Kadar was the first to welcome the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium at Ferihegy Airport.

Right now, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council and Premier Gyorgy Lazar are greeting the leader of the Soviet party and government delegation.

Leonid Brezhnev is accompanied to Budapest by Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs; Konstantin Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ivan Arkhipov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy premier; and Viktor Dobrik, member of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and candidate member of the Politburo. [last title as heard] Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to Hungary, has joined the Soviet politicians who will be participating in the negotiations.

The Hungarian capital and the Budapest airport are bedecked with festive trimmings to receive the welcome guests. The front of the airport's main building is decorated with the portraits of Janos Kadar and Leonid Brezhnev.

Around 8,0000 Budapest workers have turned out to greet the guests, manifesting the friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet peoples.

Budapest Paper Welcome

LD292058 Budapest MTI in English 1724 GMT 29 May 79 LD

["Foreword to Brezhnev's Visit"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)--"We Hungarians have all the reasons--viewed both from a national and international angle--to assess the forthcoming visit to Hungary of Leonid Brezhnev as an event of special importance. Hungary and the Soviet Union are fostering a friendship which rests on the granite groundworks of the fundamental identity of our national and international interests, as well as of our long-range objectives which follows from the former", emphasizes the Budapest afternoon paper ESTI HIRLAP in an interior leader, commenting on the forthcoming visit to Hungary of the Leonid Brezhnev-led Soviet party and government delegation.

"Both countries are members of the great community of the socialist countries that decisively influences the image of our world. The two principal organizational fo...s of this community are the Warsaw Treaty organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The token of our smooth progress is the certainty that--in proportion to its strength--our country takes its due share in the work of both bodies", the Budapest paper writes. [words indistinct] emphasizes: "The [words indistinct] (?zigzags) created by the foes of detente. However, a decade is long enough time--even by historical standards--to make assessments in looking back on the events. We can declare in full confidence that the world--in spite of old and new difficulties--is no longer the same place it used to be around 1969. Much of what has happened is due to the undiminishing efforts of the Soviet Union, the Soviet leadership and of Leonid Brezhnev personally.

ESTI HIRLAP then goes ont to point out: "The secretary-general of the Soviet Communist Party, the head of the Soviet state is visiting our country at a time of high hopes. Having overcome immense resistance, the two biggest powers--and consequently the whole world too--are now facing up to the question of questions, they have to newly regulate the issue of mass destruction weapons, to sign SALT II. That events could eventually take such a turn international power relations had to undergo further changes. The foes of detente were--and most surely will be--forced to obey the command of the sober mind because the countries of the official peace policy, the members of the socialist community, are backed not only by moral, but also by decisive economic, military and consequently political forces as well, forces which one simply cannot afford not to count with in 1979, forces whose rapid further increase is the chief guarantee of the world's peace. In this sure knowledge do we extend our hearty and respectful welcome to our high-ranking guest who will be able to personally experience our firm determination that we shall not spare efforts to proceed further on the common road which is the only one to suit both our domestic and universal interests", ESTI HIRLAP concludes.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON LOSONCZI VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD291254 Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI)--The Austrian head of state gave a dinner in the Horburg in the evening in honour of the president of the Hungarian Presidential Council and his suite.

In his toast made at the dinner Kirchschlaeger paid tribute to the good-neighbourly relations between Austria and Hungary and noted with satisfaction that the welcome progress in the contacts had promoted not only the peaceful coexistence between the two peoples but had been beneficial also for progress in Europe.

He found that the relations between the two neighbouring countries provided a very good example of peaceful coexistence between states of different social systems.

Kirchschlaeger underlined the great importance of realizing the contents of the Helsinki Final Act. He voiced concern over the continuation of the international armament race and attached special significance to the forthcoming signing in Vienna of the SALT II accord which may become a starting point of future progress.

He spoke highly about Austrian-Hungarian agreements concluded in recent years, first of all about the accord on lifting the obligatory visa (?system).

In conclusion he asked Pal Losonczi to convey (?greetings) and good wishes to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC.

In his reply, Pal Losonczi told that he was glad to comply with that request and thanked his host for the cordial reception. He said he was glad that the federal president of the Austrian republic accepted the invitation to Hungary.

The president of the Hungarian Presidential Council stressed that the Hungarian people unitedly supported the endeavour to develop the two countries' relations with success and to bring about as wide-ranging cooperation as possible. Bilateral relations had advanced vigorously especially in the past [words indistinct] mutually advantageous forms of cooperation were established in the fields of economy, culture, science, education, transport and tourism as well as in other fields of life. He agreed that, besides the achievements realized so far, there were numerous opportunities for progress. In this context he pointed to the importance of bringing about and expanding a balanced state of economic cooperation. The existing obstacles--he said--can be overcome by good will and by taking into consideration mutual interests and possibilities. From this point of view Pal Losonczi attached great importance to meetings by statesmen.

The abolition of the compulsory visa system is good, the troubles in the contacts between the two countries' peoples diminished in the past 5 months.

Pal Losonczi proved by the example of Hungary and Austria that the recommendations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe can be realized. However, the responsible leaders of the countries have to take stand against factors which hinder the consolidation of detente, the implementation of the contents of the final act and have to do everything for achieving that political detente is followed by military detente. The adoption of concrete disarmament measures is extremely important for broadening detente.

The president of the Presidential Council greeted the signing due to take place in Vienna in the near future of the SALT agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States. He voiced sincere hope that results would be yielded also at the Vienna talks on the reduction of armed forces and all this would massively contribute to a successful staging of the Madrid meeting next year.

He called topical to [as received] discuss and work out jointly as soon as possible the practical measures that serve best the military detente in Europe and the consolidation of confidence between European states. In this context he attached great importance to the latest proposals which were drawn up at the Budapest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Foreign Ministerial Committee and promised useful practical results.

Hungary on its part does everything possible to participate actively in improving the international atmpshere and in reducing tension. For this reason it greatly appreciates Austria's role in consolidating peace and security, in strengthening friendship between peoples as well as in advancing the two peoples' relations--said in his toast Pal Losonczi.

29 May Activities

LD292050 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI)--MTI's correspondents report from Vienna:

On Tuesday [29 May], the second day of their official visit to Austria, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and his suite got acquainted with the sights of Vienna.

The Hungarian delegation saw the international conference centre to be inaugurated in September and then they visited the famous Spanish Cavalry School in Vienna.

At noon Vice-Chancellor Dr. Hannes Androsch gave a luncheon on the Austrian government's behalf in the Congress Hall of the chancellor's office in honour of the president of the Presidential Council and the members of the Hungarian delegation. At the luncheon informal, friendly toasts were given.

In the afternoon the Hungarian delegation made an outing to the country. They called at a farming plant in Raasdorf.

On Tuesday morning Jozsef Marjai, vice-president of the Council of Ministers, met Dr. Josef Staribacher, minister of trade and industry. At the meeting views were exchanged on the major issues of the Hungarian-Austrian economic cooperation.

Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Janos Nagy and Dr. Alois Reitbauer, secretary-general at the Austrian Foreign Ministry, exchanged the documents ratifying the Hungarian-Austrian agreement on railway frontier crossing. The exchange of letters on putting into force a health cooperation accord also took place.

Return to Budapest

LD292348 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Gabor Domborari report]

[Text] In pleasant, virtually summer evening weather, Pal Losonczi president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, who made an official visit to Austria accompanied by his wife at the invitation of Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Austrian republic, arrived at Ferihegy Airport at 2000. The members of his entourage have also arrive home; Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier of the Council of Ministers; Peter Varkonyi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Information Office of the Council of Ministers; and Janos Nagy, deputy foreign minister. Pal Losonczi, his wife and entourage were received here by Rezso Trautmann, vice president of the Presidential Council; Imre Katona, Presidential Council secretary; Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja; Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; as well as several members of the Presidential Council. Also present was (Gerhard Weschowski), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest embassy of the Austrian Republic.

REPORTAGE ON AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST PARTY OFFICIAL VISIT

Meeting with Gyenes, Visit Conclusion

LD271630 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 27 May 79 LD

[Text] The head of the parliamentary group of the Austrian Socialist Party has concluded his visit to Budapest. Heinz Fischer had an exchange of views with Andras Gyenes, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly, on relations between the two countries, on parliamentary cooperation and international questions. The fruitful development of good neighborly relations was evaluated positively at the meeting. They said that our country and Austria would continue to contribute to strengthening peace, security and international cooperation, in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

Heinz Fischer also met Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the Party Central Committee, and was received by Pal Raca, secretary of state for foreign affairs.

Communique Issued

LD271838 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 27 May 79 LD

["Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 27 (MTI)--Dr Heintz Fischer, head of the Austrian Socialist Party's parliamentary group, paid a visit to Hungary between May 24 and 27, 1979, at the invitation of Andras Gyenes, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee.

In the course of the visit Dr Heintz Fischer and Andras Gyenes carried on talks about current international issues as well as about Hungarian-Austrian relations and cooperation between the two parliaments.

Reviewing the international situation the two sides agreed that the continuation and broadening of detente continued to be of decisive importance. They are convinced that a sound basis is provided for this by the achievements attained so far in implementing the Helsinki Final Act. Hungary and Austria intend to contribute also in future to consolidating peace and security and to strengthening international cooperation, in the spirit of the final act.

A positive survey was made of the fruitful progress in the good-neighbourly relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Austrian republic. An important contribution is being made to this by the contacts between two countries' parliaments and parliamentary committees and therefore they are ready to carry on with this.

Dr. Heintz Fischer left Budapest on Sunday.

REPORTAGE ON CEMA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

Hungarian Officials Attend

LD251012 Budapest MTI in English 0617 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 24, (MTI)--Under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Hungarian Council of Ministers, a festive session was held Thrusday evening [24 May] at the parliament building in Budapest to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

The presidium of the session included Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, both members of the HSWP Political Committee, Sandor Borbely and Ferenc Havasi, secretaries of the HSWP Central Committee, Jozsef Marjai and Gyuala Szeker, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers, Nilolay Fadeyev, CMEA secretary, several other members of the Hungarian government, representatives of Hungary's social and political life, and heads of diplomatic missions in Budapest.

After the inaugural address of Ferenc Havasi, Jozsef Marjai delivered a festive speech, after whom Nikolay Fadyeyev addressed the session.

In his closing speech, Ferenc Havasi expressed the thanks of the HSWP Central Committee and the Hungarian government for the readiness for cooperation and friendly, helpful appreciation of our problems and hardships shown by the peoples, parties and governments of the socialist countries in the past 30 years.

After the festive session the HSWP Central Committee and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic gave a reception on the occasion of the CMEA's 30th anniversary.

Havasi Opening Address

LD251210 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 25 May 79 LD

["Ferenc Havasi Inaugural Address"--MTI Headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)--In his inaugural address, Ferenc Havasi underlined:

"This community was founded 30 years ago and then it had to offset in the shortest possible time the losses inflicted by the war. It could elaborate its economic strategy and decide on a feasible path for developing cooperation only after a thorough assessment of the divergent economic development levels and structures of the member-countries.

"The Soviet Union, the strongest socialist state of the world, played an outstanding role in the formation of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and it has had a remarkable part in its activities as well as in the great development of economic relations among our countries. Imbued with the principles of socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union has extended maximum help to the fraternal countries all through these 30 years.

"The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic have always highly evaluated the activity of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the close political and economic cooperation developed with the socialist countries.

"Our stand has always been--and so will it remain--that the cooperation evolved with the friendly socialist countries and the development of the socialist economic integration are the main international support of our socialist construction work. That is why, in conformity with our strength we have undertaken an active role since the very beginning in the bi- and multi-lateral cooperation among our states. We are of the view that in this way we are serving most fruitfully our national interests and at once fulfilling our internationalist duty."

Marjai Address

LD251224 Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 25 May 79 LD

["Jozsef Marjai's Speech"--MTI Headline]

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)--Jozsef Marjai established at the beginning of his address that through the concentration of the member-countries' forces, coordination of our efforts aimed at economic development and through the consistent observation of the principles of equality, mutual advantages and mutual comradely assistance, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance has realized planned economic cooperation that ensures the most conducive conditions to every member for the fullest possible exploitation of national resources.

"In the recent decades the socialist economic community has proved the most dynamically developing region of the world," stated Jozsef Marjai. "The aggregate gross industrial production of the CMEA countries has swelled more than 11 times, while the per capita industrial production has increased more than 8 times. During the same period the world's per capita industrial production rose only 3.2 times.

"In 1950, the CMEA countries accounted for only 17.8 per cent of the world's total industrial output, today their share stands at 33-34 per cent. Computed per capita, the CMEA states are today producing 3-4 times more industrial goods than the average for the whole world.

"In all the member-countries people's prosperity has been continuously rising. The per capital national income in the socialist economic community has swelled over 5 times over 1950. Since the mid-fifties, the CMEA states have built more than 63 million flats, and nearly two thirds of the member-countries' population shifted to new homes or improved flats."

The development of the entire community played a basic role in the progress of the Hungarian People's Republic. Our considerable contribution extended in conformity with our might, forms an organic part of the CMEA's present strength.

"As a member of the community, within a short time Hungary could lay the foundations of its present modern large-scale industry and depending on the division of labour evolved with the friendly socialist countries and particularly with the Soviet Union, it developed its agrarian-industrial type economy into an industrial-agrarian one. The economic cooperation developed among the CMEA countries has had a considerable role in the fact that between 1950 and 1978 Hungary's national income rose 4.7 times, its industrial production swelled more than 8 times, agricultural output expanded twofold, while its per capita real income over 3.3 times.

"Considering the pace of economic development, Hungary--like the other CMEA countries--has come abreast with the international top ranking.

"An important source of the CMEA member-countries' development in the past 30 years was also the fact that the large-scale quantitative development was accompanied by a rapid qualitative change. The industrial production registered not only a pronounced quantitative rise but it also became more modern and there was change in industrial structure too. Today a big part of farm production derives from new, up-to-date agricultural systems. The qualitative change is also indicated by that the labour productivity is rising at a quick pace in the CMEA countries' industry. In the recent years rising labour efficiency has become a decisive process of the member-states' economy. This is a great achievement, notwithstanding that we may still not be satisfied with the development pace of this process.

"Despite the stormy world economic changes in the foregoing years which had adverse impact on most countries, the CMEA countries could preserve their economic stability.

"The CMEA cannot be considered not simply as a regional international economic organization. Today it extends to countries in Europe, Asia and America. In addition to the ten member-countries, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia too has been actively participating in the work of various CMEA organs on the basis of a special agreement. At the latest, 32nd session of the CMEA, countries from four continents were represented with various status.

"The CMEA is an open organization ready to develop its economic relations and cooperation with socialist and non-socialist countries alike. The Republic of Finland, the Republic of Iraq and the United States of Mexico have signed cooperation agreements with the CMEA. The organization has shown similar willingness towards the European Economic Community too. Initiatives made by our organization are aimed at serving the normalization of relations and at promoting discrimination-free and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two groups of countries and integrational organizations as well as between their member-states.

"The peace policy as well as military power of the Soviet Union, the biggest country of the community, are greatly contributing to the international prestige of the organization and the member-states. Likewise, the Soviet Union's consistent unselfishness in supporting the struggle of the world's oppressed peoples and its resoluteness in the fight against imperialism are also contributing to the organization's prestige.

"Thanks to the existence and activity of the CMEA, it has become a historical fact of our times that it is possible to form an international economic community not directed against the interests of a single non-member country and which does not employ discrimination, nor does it hamper--but rather promotes--the possibility of its member-countries' economic cooperation with any nation of the world.

"In the second half of the sixties, the majority of the member-countries reached such a level of economic development that from here they can advance only through intensive development, through raising economic efficiency.

"For improving efficiency, every country has to take its own measures. Towards this, a wide basis and security are extended by the development of the socialist economic integration. The consolidation of the socialist economic integration, therefore has become the most specific national interest of the member-countries.

"The exploration and full exploitation of internal reserves, and a more efficient utilization of the available resources have been rendered necessary also by the world economy changes which promise to be lasting.

"We are not sealed off from the outside world like in 1949, but we are also better exposed to the impact of external world effects advancing according to different laws and heading toward goals different from ours. We cannot ward off these unfavourable effects by secluding ourselves, for our political and economic interests--and the interests of entire humanity too--call for the maintenance and the expansion of relations.

"The 23rd session of the CMEA held in 1969 made a deep analysis of the beginning of a new phase of economic development in our countries. The decisions taken at that time were realized in the complex programme approved two years later with a view to advancing the socialist countries' economic integration.

"In course of implementing the complex programme, production relations among the member-countries registered a big expansion. In 1970, products deriving from long-term production cooperation, specialization accounted barely one per cent of the goods traffic within the CMEA member-states. The ratio went up to 14 per cent in 1976 and it is expected that by 1980 the figure will form more than one fifth of the inter-CMEA exchange of goods.

"With the implementation of the complex programme, scientific-technological cooperation too has vigorously developed in whose framework mainly the solution of the problems outline in the complex programme has been in the forefront. "A significant new feature of cooperation is that in the bi- and multi-lateral agreements concluded in the foregoing period, the number of cooperation deals extending to 5 or more years has markedly increased.

"Long-term, complex target programmes within the framework of the CMEA, which are partly complete and partly awaiting approval, are highly important from the viewpoint of raising the efficiency of cooperation.

"These target programmes are internationally coordinated development plans involving the key sectors of material production like energetics, raw material production, agriculture and food industry, machine engineering, manufacture of industrial consumer goods and transport sector. In keeping with the member-countries' interests, these programmes concentrate on the key issues of economic development.

"For successfully implementing the target programmes, it is necessary that the entire organization, method of work, planning and accounting methods and economic conditions of the CMEA keep developing continuously. In its interest we have to do a great deal in our countries as well as in our cooperation's collective organization, CMEA.

"Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries is of vital importance for Hungary. This partnership renders possible that we procure our growing requirements of energy-carriers, raw and basic materials, machine and equipment from the fraternal socialist countries. At the same time, the CMEA countries provide a constantly expanding market for Hungarian exports. We obtain 64 per cent of our imported capital goods, nearly 90 per cent of our energy-carrier import and 58 per cent of our raw and basic material import from the socialist countries. More than 50 per cent of our foreign trade traffic goes to the CMEA countries.

"In the framework of cooperation, our country got the opportunity to develop those sectors which suit best our traditions and endowments: Aluminum industry, pharmaceutical production, instrument and telecommunication branch, agriculture, certain branches of chemical industry and public transport vehicle production.

"The advancement of the economic integration is demonstrated well by the following figures: Last year products made under specialization and cooperation deals formed 20 per cent of our imports from the CMEA countries and, while such articles constituted 34 per cent of our exports to them. More than 60 per cent of our machine export to the CMEA states consists of products manufactured under specialization or cooperation agreements. A resolution passed by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party at its meeting on October 20, 1977, says: In the future development of our foreign economic relations, planned and long-term expansion of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries will continue to enjoy fundamental importance and so will our active participation in the implementation of the complex programme of the socialist countries' economic integration and in the realization of the target programmes. It is in our national interest that our economy get into the process of the socialist integration as organically as possible.

"The interests of the Hungarian national economy require that we have mutually advantageous trade and economic relations also with countries outside the CMEA. The development of the socialist economic integration will improve the conditions for our economic links with other countries of the world and it will enhance the scope for the expansion of such contacts. We are paying special attention to widening our ties with developing countries. We are also striving for expanding reciprocally advantageous and discrimination-free relations with developed capitalist countries.

"The socialist countries have to devote increasingly bigger strength to the consolidation of the conditions for the world's peaceful development. The further expansion of the socialist countries' economic integration is of outstanding importance in this historical process," said Jozsef Marjai.

CEMA's Fadeyev Speech

LD251018 Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI)--In the introductory part of his speech Fadeyev recalled the intricate historical situation in which the CEMA had been established: The economic blockade organized by imperialism against the Soviet Union and the people's democratic countries, as well as the acceleration in advancing the economic and political relations between the Soviet Union and the people's democratic states. He noted that in the past 30 years the CMEA member states had attained historic achievements in the social-economic progress. Then he said:

"The socialist community is currently constituting the world's most dynamical and active political force and influences the whole course of progress of world history."

"Our countries' historic road is characterised by the high rate of increase, rapid scientific-technical progress, by constantly rising national welfare and by a leveling of the economic standard. The cooperation involving all spheres of life, the socialist integration speed up considerably the economic and social development of the countries in the socialist community. During the 30 years of mutually advantageous and fruitful cooperation, the rate of increase in the national income of the CMEA member states was about 2.5 fold higher and that of the industrial production 3 times higher than in the advanced capitalist countries. The total quantity of the member countries' industrial output is more than twice as big as that of the common market. The high rate of development of the CMEA countries' economy is accompanied by the continuous rise in the peoples' material welfare and cultural standard."

Then Fadeyev presented the greatness of the historic achievements attained by the CMEA member states' workers by the example of Hungary: Hungary which has built up a socialist society had been an economically backward agrarian-industrial state before the war. The damage caused in the war by fascists was nearly 5 times higher than the 1938 national income. In the hard times the Soviet Union, the world's foremost socialist state, provided assistance he said.

"The CMEA provided support for the sister countries in preserving their independence in the period of the economic blockade by the imperialist states. In spite of the economic backwardness in the majority of the CMEA states and the damage caused by the war, it promoted the completion of the socialist industrialization as well as the transformation of agriculture on the basis of the principle of collectivism. It has furtheredrand continues to do so, the bringing about of up-to-date and highly advanced economy in these states on the road of the successful implementation of the complex programme and the long-range cooperation target-programmes comprising the major spheres of material production. The true democracy marking CMEA's activity,the noble ideas and goals leading the member states as well as the social and economic successes attained by these countries have won great prestige for the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance not only in our countries, but also in international field" Fadeyev said among other things.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON POPE VISIT, CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

Gierek, Wyszynski Meeting on Visit

LD291810 Warsaw PAP in English 1718 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May, PAP--PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek received in the Sejm (parliament) today Primate of Poland Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, chairman of the Episcopate's Conference. The sides discussed questions related to the forthcoming visit to Poland by Pope John Paul 2nd.

Both sides were concordant that the visit was an event of historical significance. The agreement of the church and state authorities about this visit proves the vitality of assumptions that form the foundations of cooperation between the church and the state. For the first time in the history of Poland head of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul arrives in his home country on its 35th anniversary of liberation after the disastrous world war which cost Poland a hecatomb of victims and destruction. [as received]

Edward Gierek expressed his satisfaction with the stand of Pope John Paul 2nd who conveyed his thanks to the supreme authorities of socialist Poland for their favorable approach to his visit and stressed the vital list of goals that this visit is to serve: Unity of Poles, growth of Poland's international prestige and further successful development of relations between the state and the church in the all-round interest of the nation. The distinguished guest will be given cordial reception by both the authorities and the society.

Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski stated that the conviction has been consolidating about the importance of the religious and moral work of the church in Poland. It is the desire of the Polish Episcopate that the pope be received everywhere with joy and dignity, and his meetings take place in an orderly, cultural and serious atmosphere becoming this extraordinary visit. The primate of Poland extended thanks to supreme and local authorities for their assistance and effort in preparing the papal visit.

The sides voiced a conviction that the visit of Pope John Paul 2nd will provide new impulses for the cooperation of the church and the state as well as for further development of relations between Poland and the Holy See. The visit is to serve the unity of Poles in the implementation of national goals for the prosperity of their motherland--the Polish People's Republic.

Warsaw Curia Communique on Visit

Warsaw WIK-TYGODNIK KATOLIKOW No 20, 20 May 79 p 2 WA

[Text] In connection with the trip of the Holy Father John Paul II to Poland, the Warsaw Metropolitan Curia recommended that the following communique be read in all the [Catholic] churches of the Warsaw archdiocese:

"The announcement of the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland from 2 to 10 June 1979 has resulted in the need for organizing suitable teams which will be entrusted with the appropriate preparation duties.

"An honorary committee, headed by Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, has been established by a resolution of the Episcopate Conference. The committee consists of the members of the Main Council of the Polish Episcopate as well as other bishops and representatives of various professions and occupations. There are approximately 50 members.

"Under the authority of this resolution a Reception Coordination Committee (Komitet Koordynacyjny Przyjecia) was created, of which Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski, Warsaw suffragan, was named chairman. Persons from various parts of Poland, especially from Warsaw, Gniezno, Czestochowa, and Krakow, where the central papal celebrations will take place, have been invited to [serve on] the committee.

"Local committees under the chairmanship of Bishop Wladyslaw Miziolek in Warsaw, Bishop Jan Michalski in Gniezno, Bishop Miloslaw Kolodziejczyk in Czestochowa, (the local bishop suffragans), and Archbishop Franciszek Macharski in Krakow have been established in these cities.

"The information and press bureaus [of the Polish Episcopate] are working within the framework of the Reception Coordination Committee. The chairman of the Information Bureau is Rev Jerzy Dabrowski and of the Press Bureau, Rev Alojzy Orszulik."

At a meeting of the Coordination Committee it was decided that in order to make it possible for interested persons to participate in the celebrations connected with the pope's trip to Poland:

--Warsaw will receive the faithful from the Warsaw, Plock, Siedlce, Lodz, Warmia, Lomza dioceses and the diocese in Bialystok and Drohiczyn.

--Gniezno will receive the faithful from the Gniezno, Chelm, Wloclawek, Gdansk, Koszalin-Kolobrzeg, Szczecin-Kamien and Poznan dioceses.

--Czestochowa will receive the faithful from the Czestochowa, Katowice, Wroclaw, Opole, Gorzow and Lublin dioceses.

--Krakow will receive the faithful from the Krakow, Tarnow, Kielce, Sandomierz, Przemysl dioceses, and from the diocese in Lubaczow.

Weekly on Church-State Relations

LD291846 Warsaw PAP in English 0911 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May, PAP--"It would be irrational to expect relations between the Catholic Church and the Vatican on the one hand, and the socialists states on the other, to always develop easily. In this respect the point is the stance on either potential or actual differences", wrote Andrzej Klominek in the PERSPEKTYWY weekly.

One should remember how it was in past in order to appraise and appreciate properly the present state of relations, went on Anbrzej Klominek. Thirty years ago the holy office congregation adopted the famous resolution which said that every Catholic who cooperated with communists would be excommunicated. In that time in Italy every fourth citizen voted for communists and in the Eastern European countries large numbers of Catholics participated in various forms of public life.

The negation of communism by the Catholic Church weakened after John XXIII took over the papal office in 1958, recalled the author. The Vatican's Eastern policy started by Paul VI resulted in the improvement and normalization of relations with the socialist countries while at the same time bringing solutions to the problems of the church activities in these countries. The policy resulted, among other things, in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Vatican, Cuba and Yugoslavia, permanent working contacts with Poland, an agreement on archbishop and bishop sees signed with Hungary and Czechoslovakia and a visit to the Vatican by Edward Gierek and other leaders of the socialist states.

As far as Poland is concerned, not only active participation of believers in the public life, but also that of the church in the process of implementing important national goals have become part of public life here, went on Klominek. Though the existence of fundamental differences in the world outlook is obvious the socialist states and the Catholic Church can cooperate for the sake of the values which they have jointly appraised as the positive ones with respect to joint wealth while at the same time they do not have to abandon their ideological identities.

PAP on Missionary Work

LD291848 Warsaw PAP in English 0911 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 May, PAP--Polish priests work in 62 countries--in Africa (333 persons), Asia (134), Latin America (360) and Oceania (80). In Africa they are present, in particular, in Zambia, Cameroon, Tanzania, Rwanda and Zaire. In Asia they are most conspicuous in Indonesia, Japan and India. In Oceania, the most of them are in New Guinea.

Out of the total 1,007 priests and nuns now employed in foreign missions, over 650 persons have left Poland for mission work after the last war.

The number of Polish missionaries working abroad is showing a distinct upward trend, while the number of West European missionaries is shrinking. The missionaries' work is largely faciliated by the fact that Poland has never been a colonial country.

The Polish priests and nuns abroad fall back on an extensive network of mother institutions in Poland, including a mission section at the Academy of Catholic Theology in Warsaw, as well as publishing institutions and seminaries.

There is in Poland a higher theological seminary concerned with educating chiefly cadres for foreign missions. Over the years 1972-77 the number of the seminary's graduates increased from 65 to 135 a year. Many graduates of other seminaries join the mission society, the young generation of priests observably showing growing interest in this domain.

The Polish authorities are very favourably disposed to foreign mission work by Polish priests, who are assured of passport-visa facilitations.

In many cases Polish state institutions grant missionaries' requests for reduced ship and airline fares. The state authorities have given a go-ahead to any forms of economic aid for the missions and have issued the regulations under which mission consignments are exempt from customs or fall under largely reduced custom payments. Polish monasteries and convents ship to the so-called mission countries many tons of clothing, medicaments, craftsman's tools, machines, didactic aids and cult articles.

The state-church relations concerning the mission issues are exemplary, which has been appreciated by the Holy See. The daily OBSERVATOR ROMANO (dated August 21, 1975) published an article stressing the favourable disposition of the Polish Government authorities towards the activities pursued by the Polish mission men and women.

POLISH-AMERICAN PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION

AU291131 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 79 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Poland and the United States--Development of Agricultural Cooperation"]

[Text] The session of the Polish-American working group for trade and agricultural cooperation ended in Warsaw on 23 May. The sides exchanged information on the current situation and development prospects of agriculture in the two countries and evaluated their present cooperation in the area of agriculture.

The two sides highly appraised their scientific-technical cooperation in agriculture and expressed their interest in the continuation and expansion of this cooperation. The research work done by Polish scientific centers at the request of the American side has produced positive results for agriculture in the two countries, the two sides asserted. They agreed that it is desirable to work out a long-term program for scientific-technical cooperation in the areas interesting Polish and U.S. agriculture. Poland is interested in expanding this cooperation and in stipulating more specific forms of it, especially in cultivating the varieties of crops that are known for their hardiness and growing hybrid corn that possesses the capacity to ripen earlier. Poland is also interested in expanding cooperation in the area of the technology of storing fodder and of animal feeding.

The session positively appraised cooperation in veterinary practice.

The U.S. delegation had talks in the ministries of food industry and purchases and of foreign trade and maritime economy to discuss all aspects of Polish-American trade in farm produce and food.

TURKISH OFFICIAL HOLDS POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS IN WARSAW

AU291129 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 79 p 2 AU

[Text] PAP--Jozef Czyrek, vice minister of foreign affairs, and Sukru Elekdag, general secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Turkey, held political consultations in Warsaw.

Sukru Elekdag was received by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and had talks with Ryszard Karski, first vice minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

During the talks, which took place in a friendly and constructive atmosphere, the sides discussed bilateral cooperation and the international problems interesting the two countries. The two sides voiced their support for the continuation of activities to deepen political and military detente and mutually advantageous cooperation among European countries. They also voiced support for the comprehensive implementation of the principles and decisions of the CSCE Final Act. They drew particular attention to the need to increase efforts in order to take advantage of the existing possibilities for promoting Polish-Turkish cooperation in all spheres, especially in the economic sphere. Working meetings in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, in which Poland was represented by Vice Minister Ryszard Strzelecki, were devoted to problems of expanding Polish-Turkish economic cooperation.

PAP REPORTS DPRK PARTY DELEGATION VISIT

LD260748 Warsaw PAP in English 0518 GMT 26 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 May, (PAP)--A working delegation of the Workers Party of Korea CC, led by (Pak Hak-un), secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Provincial Committee in southern Hwanghae, paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC.

The delegation had talks at the PUWP CC headquarters, visited the Szczecin and Gdansk voivodships where it got acquainted with the work of the PUWP committees and organizations, and saw commercial ports and research institutes dealing with problems connected with management of maritime economy. The delegation had also talks at the planning commission of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Shipping.

Member of the PUWP CC and head of the PUWP CC Department of the Light Industry, Trade and Consumption Zdzislaw Kurowski informed the delegation of the lines of Poland's socio-economic development and some questions of Polish-DPRK economic cooperation, including in trade and maritime economy. Head of the DPRK delegation discussed the economic situation in the DPRK and informed about steps taken with the view to reunifying Korea.

SCINTEIA REPORTS MILITARY EXERCISES TO BE HELD 'IN MAY'

AU251538 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 23 May 79 p 5 AU

[Text] From the Ministry of National Defense: In accordance with the plan for training troops, the Ministry of National Defense will organize exercises in May 1979 involving the participation of reservists.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO SPAIN

24 May Toledo Dinner Toast

AU291010 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 May 79 p 3 AU

[Toast by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at 24 May dinner in Toledo, given in his honor by the Toledo Province civilian governor]

[Text] I would like to express our satisfaction with the fact that, today, as part of our visit to Spain at the king's invitation, we were able to visit Toledo, an important historical, cultural and, as I have noted, even military center, since the military infantry academy is also here.

We were very pleased with what we could see during our short stay in Toledo. We saw very interesting things, both from a historical and cultural viewpoint, which have enriched our knowledge of Toledo. Generally speaking, we have been most impressed with what we have seen in Spain during these days.

I noted with great satisfaction that what we used to say quite often, namely that there are many language, culture and civilization affinities between Romanians and Spaniards is indeed true. I have particularly noted with much satisfaction that there is a common desire to develop Romanian-Spanish relations of cooperation and to give new dimensions to our cooperation in all fields, including in the cultural field and in the struggle for detente and peace.

That is why I would like to thank our hosts for the hospitality extended to us and to raise my glass to: Developing relations between Romania and Spain; to the king of Spain; to the Spanish people's prosperity; and to your health.

Ministers Praise Visit

AU281940 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] This afternoon, the Council of Ministers held a meeting at which the government expressed great appreciation, consideration and complete support for the results of the state visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the Kingdom of Spain. This new international action by the Romanian president was designed to serve the interests of detente and understanding among nations, the cause of peace and security in Europe and in the world.

Stressing the fruitful results of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Spain, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet stated that the important documents signed on this occasion open up new prospects for developing the friendly Romanian-Spanish relations, for mutually advantageous cooperation in numerous fields of activity, and create conditions for expanding the bilateral relations in economic and poltical areas; they make a considerable contribution to continuously increasing our country's authority and prestige in international life.

The Council of Ministers adopted the text of a cable to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which reads:

Greatly esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: The Council of Ministers highly praises your prestigious activities and the fruitful results attained during the visit you paid together with the greatly esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the Kingdom of Spain--a valuable contribution to developing the traditional Romanian-Spanish relations and to promoting the cause of peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

Your new mission of peace and friendship, the first visit by a Romanian head of state or by a socialist head of state to that country, forcefully confirmed the principledness and consistency of Romania's foreign policy; it demonstrated once again the determination with which our country militates to establish a broad cooperation between the states, based on complete respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, renunciation of the use or threat of force--basic principles of peaceful cooperation between nations. Your vast and untiring international activities, carried out in a spirit of great responsibility for the destinies of the Romanian people, within which your visit to the Kingdom of Spain constitutes an important landmark, have acquired for Socialist Romania special prestige in the contemporary world, and enjoy profound consideration and esteem from the world's political circles and public opinion.

Your numerous meetings with outstanding representatives of the Spanish economic and political life, your talks on all these occasions have given the entire visit a pronounced working character, whose positive effects have been given a concrete shape in the joint declaration and in the cooperation agreements concluded, which create favorable conditions for expanding and diversifying the political relations, commercial exchanges, production sharing, scientific-technical and cultural-artistic relations, for developing Romania's cooperation with Spain at international level, in accordance with the interests of the two countries and peoples and of international peace, cooperation and progress.

The warm hospitality extended to you throughout the visit, the esteem showed you everywhere, the valuable distinctions awarded you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to Comrade Elena Ceausescu, testify to the appreciation elicited by our country's successes along the path of progress and civilization, and to the appreciation shown for its positions and initiatives in international life.

Your visit to Spain--a mission devoted to the cause of peace and understanding among nations--constitutes a fresh expression of the Romanian people's unshakable desire to continuously work to achieve concrete measures in the area of international cooperation, military disengagement, security in Europe, of building a world free of weapons and wars, and establishing a lasting peace on earth, which should secure the free, independent and sovereign development of all the nations.

The Council of Ministers expresses full support for the fruitful results of your visit, greatly beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and to the Kingdom of Spain, and pledges to take firm steps to fully implement the provisions of the agreements concluded. Together with all our people, who are meeting the 35th anniversary of the fatherland's liberation from fascist domination, and the 12th RCP Congress with ever greater achievements, the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania reasserts its determination to further devote all its efforts on implementing our party and state's policies and the great targets established under the program for building the comprehensively developed socialist society and for the advancement toward communism of our beloved fatherland the Socialist Republic of Romania.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY CHAIRMAN BLAS ROCA VISITS, MEETS LEADERS

Ceausescu Reception

AU261525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic today received Comrade Blas Roca Calderio, president of the Cuban People's Government National Assembly, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The reception was attended by Comrades Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the executive political committee of the RCP Central Committee and chairman of the GNA; GNA Deputy Chairman Aneta Spornic and Tudor Draganu, chairman of the GNA Legal Commission. Also present was Cuban Ambassador to Bucharest Umberto Castello.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the ascending course of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, peoples and parliaments, and expressed the common desire to develop the Romanian-Cuban cooperation and collaboration in the spirit of the talks and agreements concluded at the highest level, in the interests of the socialist construction in Romania and Cuba and of the general cause of socialism, peace and understanding among peoples.

The sides also discussed current international questions. They stressed Romania's and Cuba's determination to further contribute to consolidating the trend toward detente and peace, to developing many-sided cooperation and collaboration on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage, to establishing interstate relations based on the principles of respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the use and threat of force.

The two sides emphasized the need for a new world economic order and for greater efforts to eradicate underdevelopment and strengthening the cooperation among the developing and nonalined countries. Along this line, they stressed the importance of thoroughly preparing the forthcoming nonalined meeting in Havana.

The meeting proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Meeting with Giosan

FL252317 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 May 79 FL

[Text] Romania's Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan today received Cuba's People's Government National Assembly President Blas Roca Calderio. During the meeting the two sides discussed cooperation between the two national organs and exchanged experiences on the work of the two countries' deputies and assemblies. Likewise, Giosan and Roca discussed bilateral cooperation within the framework of the interparliamentary union. Cuba and Romania also belong to the socialist countries' interparliamentary group.

During the talks Blas Roca noted the importance of the sixth nonalined countries summit conference scheduled to take place in Havana next September.

End of Visit

FL281557 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1530 GMT 28 May 79 FL

[Text] With results which will contribute to further strengthening the bilateral relations in all respects, Blas Roca Calderio, president of Cuba's People's Government National Assembly, today concluded his visit to Romania. At the invitation of Romania's Grand National Assembly Chairman Nicolae Giosan, the Cuban leader paid a 4-day visit to Romania which he termed opportune and useful.

During his stay in that country Blas Roca was received by the republic's president and secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. During the meeting the two leaders discussed bilateral relations and the Cuban leader reiterated his country's position in international policy, noting the importance of holding in Havana the sixth nonalined countries summit next September. Also discussed was the need for continuing to struggle for peace and international detente. A greater rapprochement between the Cuban and Romanian national assemblies was another topic on which agreement was reached.

During the talks held by Blas Roca and Nicolae Giosan an exchange of experiences on the national assemblies' work was conducted. Also taken up was bilateral cooperation within the framework of the interparliamentary union and, especially, within the interparliamentary group of socialist countries. In his meeting with Giosan the Cuban PCC Politburo member noted his country's positions against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, apartheid and zionism.

The Cuban leader also met with Georghe Pana, member of the Romanian Communist Party Political Executive Committee and chairman of the People's Council of the municipality of Bucharest, who explained to him the council's main objectives. During his stay in Romania Roca toured the city of (Rosiori), some 120 kms from Bucharest, and visited the tourist complex of (Kiav). Prior to departure, Blas Roca told PRENSA LATINA that the visit contributes to draw closer the two national assemblies and to strengthen bilateral relations in all respects. This has been an opportune and useful visit, he asserted. Blas Roca visited Romania as part of a tour of several European countries which includes a stop in Portugal to participate in the Portuguese Communist Party's Eighth Congress.

BREZHNEV THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR CONGRATULATIONS ON REELECTION

AU291008 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 May 79 p 5 AU

[Message of thanks from Leonid Brezhnev to Nicolae Ceausescu for his message of felicitations on Brezhnev's reelection as president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu,

Thank you for the congratulations extended to me on my reelection to the position as president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

I express the hope that relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and peoples will develop to the benefit of the Soviet and Romanian peoples and in the interest of the socialist community and of insuring overall peace and security.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES TITO ON 87TH BIRTHDAY

AU291015 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 May 79 p 5 AU

[Message of congratulations from Nicolae Ceausescu to Josip Broz Tito on the latter's 87th birthday--date of message not given]

[Text] To Comrade Josip Broz Tito, SFRY and LCY president, Belgrade.

Dear Comrade Tito,

On your birthday I have the great pleasure of extending to you, on behalf of the Romanian communists and people and myself personally, cordial congratulations and best wishes for success in your activity devoted to the socialist construction in neighboring and friendly Yugoslavia, to the prosperity of Yugoslav people and to the cause of peace, socialism, international detente and security and the establishment of new relations of equal cooperation among all nations.

Our party and all the Romanian people highly value the traditional Romanian-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation and the particularly important role of our already traditional meetings and of agreements reached at the highest level, for continuously deepening mutual cooperation.

I am fully convinced that the lasting friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and LCY and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the SFRY will continue to expand and diversify, in the spirit of decisions jointly adopted and of mutual respect and trust, to the common benefit of our peoples and in the interest of socialism and peace in the world.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES FRG PRESIDENT CARSTENS ON ELECTION

AU151105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed a congratulatory telegram to Karl Carstens on his election to the office of president of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The telegram expresses the conviction that the good relations of friendship and collaboration, grounded on full equality, mutual esteem and regard, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Federal Republic of Germany will record continued development on multiple planes, to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of detente, security and peace in Europe and worldwide.

KING HUSAYN CONGRATULATED ON JORDAN'S NATIONAL DAY

AU251104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0926 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu sent a congratulatory telegram to King Husayn ibn Talal, on Jordan's national day which reads:

I would like to express my firm belief that the relations of friendship established between our peoples and countries will continuously develop on multiple planes in the spirit of our talks and understandings on the occasion of our interviews in Bucharest and Amman, in the interest of the Romanian people and of the Jordan people, of the cause of international peace, cooperation and understanding.

Premier Ilie Verdet sent a similar telegram to his counterpart Mudar Badran.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES NUMARYI ON SUDAN NATIONAL DAY

AU251056 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, on the tenth anniversary of the Revolution Day.

The Romanian head of state avails himself of the opportunity to express his satisfaction at the fruitful talks and results of the visit paid recently to Sudan.

I am convinced, President Nicolae Ceausescu shows, that on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the other understandings reached during the visit, the good relations of collaboration in various domains between Romania and Sudan will expand, to the benefit of the Romanian and Sudanese peoples, of the cause of peace, security and understanding among peoples, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

PREMIER CONGRATULATES THAI PRIME MINISTER ON APPOINTMENT

AU261507 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0627 GMT 26 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/5/1979--Ilie Verdet, Romanian prime minister, addressed a telegram to General Kriangsak Chamanan on his appointment to the office of prime minister of Thailand, conveying, on his own behalf and on behalf of the Romanian Government, warm congratulations and best wishes of success and expressing his conviction that the relations of cooperation between the two countries will further develop on multiple planes.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION MEETS WITH CEAUSESCU

AU261520 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 26 May 79 AU

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received the Netherlands parliamentary delegation led by Dr Thomas Thurlings, president of the First Chamber of the States-General, which paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The reception was attended by Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council; Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the GNA; Aneta Spornic, deputy chairman of the GNA; Ion Ceterchi, chairman of the Legislative Council, and Deputy Emilian Rodan. Also present was Holland's Ambassador to Bucharest Louis Marie Bauwens.

The president of the First Chamber of the States-General conveyed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu cordial greetings and best wishes on behalf of Her Majesty Queen Juliana of the Netherlands and of His Royal Highness Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and expressed warm thanks for the hospitality extended to the delegation members during their stay in our country, as well as for the opportunity given them to become acquainted with the Romanian people's achievements. He also expressed gratitude for the interview granted him. The guest emphasized the fruitfulness of his visit and of his talks with Romanian parliament members, and highly praised the Romanian people's remarkable achievements in all socioeconomic areas.

Expressing thanks, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to the queen and prince of the Netherlands on behalf of himself and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

The two sides highlighted the good relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our countries, peoples and parliaments, relations which are developing favorably in the spirit of the agreements convened at summit Romanian-Netherlands talks. They also emphasized their desire to further develop them in the future.

The views exchanged on current international issues highlighted the need to increase efforts to implement the Helsinki documents as a whole, to freely develop relations between all the European countries, to adopt specific measures for military disengagement and for general and primarily nuclear disarmament, as well as measures to strengthen security and peace in Europe and throughout the world. Thus, they stressed that it is very important to thoroughly prepare the Madrid meeting, so as to establish a new climate on our continent, a climate of complete trust and friendship among all the nations. Both sides agreed that new interstate relations should be established, based on justice and equity, on respect for each people's right to decide on their own fate in accordance with their aspirations on eliminating underdevelopment and building a new world economic order, on facilitating the free development of all the nations along the path of economic and social progress.

The two sides highlighted the role of the Romanian and Netherlands parliament members, as of all parliament members, in the struggle for a better and more just world, for the triumph of the cause of peace and understanding among peoples. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LIBYAN AMBASSADOR AT AMBASSADOR'S REQUEST

AU281842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1708 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/5/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on May 28 'Aziz 'Umar Shanib, ambassador of the Popular Socialist Libyan Arab Jama Hiriyah to Romania, at the latter's request.

The ambassador conveyed on the occasion to President Nicolae Ceausescu a cordial salute from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, head of the Libyan state.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and addressed in turn a cordial salute to the Libyan head of state.

A talk took place on the occasion, in a cordial atmosphere.

TU CHAIRMAN RECEIVES MOROCCAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU281844 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1658 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/5/1979--Emil Bobu, chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, met on May 28 the delegation of the Union Marocaine du Travail, now on a visit of friendship and swap of experience in Romania.

Views and information were exchanged on the occasion, on the activity deployed by the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania and the Union Marocaine du Travail internally and on an international plane.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES YUGOSLAV TRADE SECRETARY

AU281847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1655 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/5/1979--Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received on May 28 Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, chairman for Yugoslavia of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Commission of Economic Collaboration, who participates in eleventh session of the commission.

During the interview, they approached questions related to the further development and diversification of the trade exchanges, of the economic collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Yugoslavia, in domains of mutual interest.

FINANCE MINISTER NICULESCU RECEIVES SWISS BANKER

AU242048 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 24/5/1979--On May 24, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, minister of finance, received Pierre Languetin, general manager of the Swiss National Bank. Approached on the occasion were aspects regarding the further development of the Romanian-Swiss economic and financial-banking relations.

INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE BEGINS IN BUCHAREST 28 MAY

AU281846 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1712 GMT 28 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28/5/1979--The works of the UNIDROIT diplomatic conference for the adoption of the international convention of the uniform law of representation on matters of international commercial sale started in Bucharest, on May 28. The conference, organized by the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) with the assistance of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, is participated in by representatives of some 50 countries on all continents.

In his inaugural address, Minister of Justice Constantin Statescu highlighted the importance of this conference for the facilitation of expansion of the economic exchanges between all countries of the world, pointing to Romania's consistent and constructive position, the untiring activity of President Nicolae Ceausescu for the development of broad commercial exchanges and economic cooperation within the efforts channelled toward the building of a new world economic and political order.

For 15 days, the participants will examine and make final the draft convention which will be ready for signing at the conclusion of the proceedings.

AFRICAN LIBERATION DAY MARKED IN MEETING, PRESS

Meeting in Bucharest

AU252007 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 25/5/1979--Marking Africa's Liberation Day and the 16th anniversary of the setting up of the Organization of African Unity, the Romanian League of Friendship with Peoples of Asia and Africa and the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries organized a meeting in Bucharest, on May 25.

Writer Ioan Grigorescu, member of the board of the Romanian League of Friendship with Peoples of Asia and Africa, spoke about the significance of the celebrated event and underlined the importance Romania attaches to the promotion and development of the multilateral relations with the African states. In this context, emphasized was the particular importance of President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to African countries, of the meeting and talks he had, either in Bucharest or on the African continent of heads of state and leaders of liberation movements, as well as the importance of the political-diplomatic, juridical, economic and cultural documents signed on those occasions.

'Abd as-Salam Dajani, director of the UN Information Centre in Bucharest spoke next, pointing to the significance of the celebrated event.

Dailies Mark Day

AU252009 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 25 May 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest,AGERPRES 25/5/1979--Marking Africa Liberation Day, the newspapers ROMANIA LIBERA, SCINTEIA TINERETULUI and MUNCA publish in their issues of May 25 commentaries underlining the O.A.U. contribution to the fight of the peoples on that continent against colonialism, for winning their national liberty and independence.

Romania gives a high appreciation to the fight of the African countries for establishing new, democratic relations in the international life grounded on full equality and equity, for the continuation and deepening of the process of revolutionary national and social changes in the contemporary world, ROMANIA LIBERA writes.

Romania attaches special importance, the newspaper goes on, to the development of the bilateral relations with the African states, to the expansion of collaboration in the political, economic, cultural, technical fields and that of cadres training as well as in other fields of mutual interest grounded on the strict observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, of fully equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual respect and advantage. The relations between Romania and the African states witness a continuous development in the international sphere, too. They firmly declare for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, for concrete measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, for the observance of each and every people's inalienable right to build its life independently and self-relying in accordance with its fundamental wishes and aspirations for peace and understanding in the world.

The RCP and the Romanian state, the newspaper writes, have constantly granted full political, moral and material support to the African peoples in their right for winning state independence, to the national liberation movements. Romania is completely solidary with the just fight of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia for national and social liberation and consistently declares for the liquidation of the policy of racial discrimination and of apartheid in South Africa.

The Romanian newspapers stress that the Romanian-African relations have witnessed a continuous development during the latest years. An important contribution to this development was brought by the visits of President Nicolae Ceausescu to countries on that continent, his interviews and talks with the heads of state and leaders of liberation movements.

HUNGARIAN-LANGUAGE WRITER AWARDED DISTINCTION

AU242050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 24 May 79 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/5/1979--Under presidential decree, writer Meliusz Jozsef was awarded, on his 70th birthday, the Order "23 August," first class, for his special merits of socialism in Romania. He was handed the high distinction by Stefan Voitec, vice president of the State Council, who congratulated him on behalf of the RCP and Romanian state leadership, of President Nicolae Ceausescu personally. Writer Meliusz Jozsef keenly thanked for the high distinction awarded to him.

Academician Meliusz Jozsef was born in the town of Timisoara, in 1909. He studied in that locality as well as in Budapest, Zurich and Berlin. He was editor-in-chief of the Magyar-language literary-artistic weekly UTUNK, mouthpiece of the Writers Union, and director of the Magyar-language state theatre of Oluj-Napoca. In the 1968-1972 period, he was vice chairman of the Writers Union.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT TITO'S VISIT TO ALGERIA

Tito-Bendjedid Talks

LD291452 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Yugoslavia and Algeria have expressed their firm resolve to continue and promote in an all-round manner their overall bilateral relations and to cooperate even more closely in the nonalined movement, the United Nations and other international forums. This desire was stressed by the presidents of Yugoslavia and Algeria, Josip Broz Tito and Chadli Bendjedid in the talks which they held in Algiers today.

The exchange of views between the two presidents, in which their closest aides also took part, proceeded in a very friendly atmosphere imbued with openness, complete respect and understanding. Reports state that Presidents Tito and Bendjedid exchanged views on the important questions which the international community is confronted with today. The talks dealt with the essential issues of world relations, the Middle East crisis, Western Sahara, Southeast Asia, events in Africa and other regions of the world.

Special attention was devoted in the talks to the situation and trends in the nonalined movement and the activities of the nonalined countries on the eve of their important meetings in the year. In this connection, both sides expressed the firm resolve of Yugoslavia and Algeria to make the maximum efforts in order to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the nonalined movement, its important role in international relations and to reaffirm the fundamental principles of the policy of nonalinement. At the same time, both presidents condemned the use of force in international relations, military interventions, and any interference from outside in the internal affairs of other countries, and stressed the need to strengthen the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of foreign domination.

At the request of the Algerian head of state, President Tito outlined at the start of the talks Yugoslavia's viewpoint on the essential issues of world relations, and in particular the Yugoslav standpoints on the ways of achieving a just and permanent settlement of the Middle East crisis, on the problems of the Western Sahara, on the clashes which have come about between individual nonalined countries, and on the necessity to safeguard the right of every people to decide in an independent way on its fate and to develop in an independent way.

President Tito's visit to Algeria is assessed by both sides as being of great significance for the further all-round development of the traditionally good and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria. President Chadli Bendjedid expressed a warm welcome once again to President Tito and his associates, and expressed his conviction that this visit will give a new stimulus to even closer cooperation between the two nonalined countries. It is reported that an identity of viewpoints on all issues discussed was expressed in today's exchange of opinions between the two presidents and their associates. The official Yugoslav-Algerian talks will continue tomorrow morning.

Further Report

LD292238 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, May 29 (TANJUG)--The official Yugoslav-Algerian talks led by the presidents of Yugoslavia and Algeria, Josip Broz Tito and Chadli Bendjedid respectively, started here today.

In the more than two hours of talks, they interchanged opinions on major questions facing the present-day world today. The essence of world relations, the Middle East crisis, the Western Sahara, the Southeast Asia, developments in Africa and elsewhere in the world were discussed in the two presidents' talks, in which their closest associates took part, it was learned. Special attention was devoted to the state of affairs and movements in the nonaligned movement, the nonaligned countries' activities in anticipation of their important gathering soon, and to conflicts which broke out among individual nonaligned countries.

Referring to the Middle East, President Tito repeated the call for Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and set out the Palestinian question as essential for the solution of the exceptionally complex problem. President Tito underlined as indispensable the recognition of the legitimate and sovereign rights of the Palestinian people, the insurance of the Palestinian people's return to its homeland and of its right to its own state and the recognition of the Palestinian Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

President Tito cautioned that a lasting solution in the Middle East is not possible without a joint activity of all Arabs and the consolidation of their unity and solidarity. The joint activity of all Arab countries is indispensable at a time when Israel with its aggressive actions and means constantly jeopardizes peace and stability in the region.

Referring to the developments in Africa, President Tito set out the need for strengthening the unity of all African countries and the indispensability of giving maximal support to the peoples of Namibia and Zimbabwe and other peoples under colonial rule and their liberation movements. President Tito set out the right of oppressed peoples, themselves, to decide their fate.

President Tito also underlined that it is necessary to give all-round support to the front-line countries and strive to prevent racist regimes' aggressive actions and eliminate the support extended to these regimes by some.

President Tito stated concern because of conflicts among a number of nonaligned countries in Africa and pointed out the danger of foreign interests, of foreign interference. Because of all this, efforts should be invested towards further strengthening the Organization of African Unity and supporting it in its efforts to enhance the principles of nonalignment in inter-African relations, particularly in the peaceful settling of disputes and respecting the existing borders regardless of the hard colonial heritage.

In speaking on Western Sahara, President Tito stressed the right of all peoples to self-determination and independence which should be implemented in the settlement of this complex African problem. In this President Tito pointed out the importance of the constructive and positive policy pursued by Algeria in implementing the nonaligned principles.

Yugoslavia is against all interferences, the Yugoslav president said, noting in this context developments in Southeast Asia. He recalled that Yugoslavia has consistently implemented these principles in its assessments of the crisis in that part of the world, stressing in the first place the right to sovereignty, territorial integrity, independent decision making regarding its fate and the right to resist outside interferences with the aim of changing the existing regimes.

Part of his talk President Tito devoted to preparations for the nonaligned summit and stressed the need of strengthening solidarity and unity in the nonaligned movement, overall nonaligned principles set down at the first nonaligned summit in Belgrade and consequent nonaligned summits.

President Tito opposed any outside influences in the nonaligned movement, aimed at dividing it and splitting up the unity of the nonaligned countries. Such influences can be prevented only by a consistent application of the nonaligned policy principles--independent, nonbloc policy aimed at struggle against imperialism, colonialism and all forms of domination and hegemony and for peace and stability in the world and for the equality of all peoples.

The Algerian president said that Algeria's approaches, views and thoughts were identical with the Yugoslav ones. President Bendjedid expressed his country's readiness to struggle together with Yugoslavia for the full affirmation of the nonaligned principles, particularly for the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries as well as for the denunciation of alien interventions and pressures. These are universal principles which ought to be applied to all situations in the world, Chadli Bendjedid said.

Setting out Algeria's views on the Middle East developments, President Bendjedid emphasized that the Palestine question was the essence of the crisis in that area and pointed to the significance of Arab solidarity and unity achieved at the Baghdad summit.

Referring to the Western Sahara, the Algerian president pointed out the principle of self-determination and the right of the peoples to decide their way of life and their relations with others for themselves. At the same time, he came out in favor of a consistent application of the nonaligned principles and expressed wish and readiness for Algeria and Yugoslavia to continue their close cooperation in the nonaligned movement.

In conclusion, President Bendjedid acquainted President Tito and his associates with Algeria's internal development.

President Tito underlined that Yugosalvia attached great importance to the development of relations and cooperation with Algeria which plays a prominent role in the nonalined movement and on the world scene in general.

Bendjedid Dinner for Tito

LD300424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2210 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--Chadli Bendjedid, president of the People's Republic of Algeria, gave a formal dinner this evening at the Algiers Hotel Aurassi in honor of SFRY President Josip Broz Tito. The dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Stevan Dornojski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Nedeljko Zoric, SFRY ambassador in Algiers; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and other Yugoslav personalities accompanying the president of the republic.

On the Algerian side the following attended the dinner: Rabah Bitat, president of the Algerian National People's Assembly; Mohamed Abdelghani, prime minister; Mohamed Seddik Benyahia, minister of foreign affairs; all members of the FLN Politburo; all members of the government; high-ranking military leaders, and Ould Kablia, governor of Algiers. The dinner was also attended by heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Algiers.

Before the dinner, President Tito received in the formal lounge of the Hotel Aurassi heads of diplomatic missions accredited in Algiers. President of Algeria Bendjedid also attended the reception.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CUBAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Parliamentary Leaders' Dinner Toasts

LD291050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0921 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 (TANJUG)--President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and President of the National Assembly of Cuba Blas Roca Calderio assessed the talks yesterday as invaluable to the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries' parliaments. The Cuban parliamentary delegation arrived here yesterday on a two-day visit to Yugoslavia.

In the dinner toast last night in honor of Calderio, Markovic said that agreement had been reached in the talks on the need for all nonaligned movement members of invest [as received] efforts to secure full success for the sixth summit of the nonaligned.

"We are convinced", Markovic said, "that the wide and increasingly wider nonaligned movement should at the forthcoming summit, as it has done at its high-level meetings so far, confirm and strengthen further its unity on the foundations of its original principles, strengthen its peaceful and progressive role and consolidate its action capacity as an independent and unavoidable nonbloc factor for peace".

"We are confident", Markovic added, "that our two socialist and nonaligned countries have every reason for continuing their efforts for the development of comprehensive and equal friendly cooperation in the interest of our peoples, peace and social progress".

The head of the Cuban parliamentary delegation stressed that his country expects the sixth nonaligned summit to be a great success and thanks to a great extent to Yugoslav activity. At present, the nonaligned movement is of crucial significance for peace, detente, the struggle against imperialism and racism, he stated in the toast. Hence its great importance for mankind, Calderio added. For this reason we attach particular importance to the success of the sixth conference of heads of state or governments of nonaligned countries and hope, he stated, that it will fulfill our expectations.

Meeting With Mikulic

LD291740 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba, led by Blas Roca Calderio, president of the assembly, vice president of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba and member of the Politburo and the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee.

In a lengthy and frank conversation, Branko Mikulic acquainted his visitors with LCY efforts to consolidate socialist self-management, further develop the political system of socialist self-management and with the place and role of the LCY in our political system. He also discussed some issues concerning relations in the workers and communist movement and stressed the exceptional significance of the Berlin conference of communist parties of Europe and of the principles adopted at that conference.

Branko Mikulic also presented our views in connection with the sixth conference of heads of state or government of nonalined countries.

Roca spoke of the results in the development of Cuban society, particularly in the economic field. He discussed the changes which were being implemented in the system of planning and management of Cuba's economy. He pointed out the difficulties which Cuba faces due to the unfavorable trends on the world market due to the low price of sugar, Cuba's most important export. Roca also discussed Cuba's involvement in the preparations for the Havana nonalined conference. Both sides expressed the wish to promote further cooperation between the LCY and the PCC.

Nijaz Dizdarevic, member of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Foreign Policy of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber, and Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa, Cuban ambassador to Yugoslavia, also participated in the talks.

Blas Roca Press Conference

AU291945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[Text] Speaking at a press conference [in Belgrade on 29 May], Blas Roca Calderio, president of the Assembly and vice president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, positively appraised his visit to our country and the talks that he has held there. Calderio said that his visit to Yugoslavia would contribute both to strengthening the relations between the two assemblies and to strengthening the relations between other bodies and institutions of the two countries. Speaking about the forthcoming sixth conference of heads of states of nonalined countries, Blas Roca Calderio, president of the Assembly and vice president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, said that it would be successful and that it would adopt positive decisions on the struggle for peace and against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, apartheid and all other forms of pressures and domination in international relations.

Meeting With Kolisevski

LD292148 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1858 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Vice President Lazar Kolisevski today exchanged views with a delegation of the Cuban National Assembly, headed by Assembly President Blas Roca Calderio, on current issues of the nonalined policy, particularly prior to the forthcoming nonalined summit. In this respect, Kolisevski stressed the importance of the movement's action program based on the original principles of the nonalined policy.

Both sides expressed interest in and readiness for further developing comprehensive cooperation between the two socialist and nonalined countries.

Departure After 'Positive Talks'

LD292150 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2108 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 28 (TANJUG)--President of the Cuban National Assembly and Vice President of the Council of State Blas Roca Calderio has assessed his talks in Belgrade as very positive and expressed the conviction that the visit will contribute to a significant strengthening of relations between the two countries' assemblies, and between Yugoslavia and Cuba in general.

Blas Roca visited Belgrade as head of a delegation of the Cuban National Assembly. He conducted talks with President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dragoslav Markovic and other Yugoslav officials.

In the statement made before leaving Belgrade, Blas Roca said that the main topic of the talks was the forthcoming nonalined summit.

The Cuban official said he hoped the sixth summit "will be a great success" and that it will end with very positive decisions on our joint struggle for peace and against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism, apartheid and all other forms of pressure and domination, which continue against the interests of many peoples.

Blas Roca expressed satisfaction with his visit to Yugoslavia and the hope that talks of such broadness, with the same goals in mind and in the same tone will continue in the future.

CONTINUED COVERAGE OF ZARKOVIC'S TRIP TO INDONESIA

Speeches at Official Dinner

LD291404 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1328 GMT 29 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Jakarta, May 29 (TANJUG)--At an official dinner given in honour of Presidency of Yugoslavia Member Vidoje Zarkovic, head of the Yugoslav state delegation visiting Indonesia, the Indonesian host, minister-coordinator for political questions and security, Maraden Panggabean, said this visit would further strengthen the traditional ties of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples and governments.

"I believe the strongest tie which links us is our joint commitment to the principles of nonalignment. Yugoslavia and Indonesia are founding members of the nonaligned movement and both countries have always championed the struggle for peace, progress and the improvement of living conditions. We shall continue to do so in the future as well, in the struggle for establishing the new and equitable international economic, social and political order," he stated.

On the subject of the forthcoming meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned to be held in Colombo, Minister Panggabean stressed his conviction that Yugoslavia and Indonesia share the same view on the great importance of the meeting for the nonaligned movement. It is of particular significance on account of the necessity for the reaffirmation of the basic principles of our movement, he stressed. Panggabean expressed Indonesia's anxiety at present developments in Southeast Asia. "We are appealing to all countries to observe the principles of the UN Charter as defined in Bandung, and the principles of the nonaligned movement", said Minister Panggabean.

"The friendship between the people of Yugoslavia and Indonesia can be traced back to their struggle for freedom and independence, said Presidency of Yugoslavia Member Zarkovic in his toast. The struggle for national liberation is the common ground on which the policy of nonalignment grew up in both Yugoslavia and Indonesia, he said.

"The nonalignment is increasingly confirming itself as an independent and highly important factor in international relations," Zarkovic noted.

"The nonaligned movement has asserted itself as the powerful initiator of the struggle for the building of a world without privilege, for the equality and democratization of international relations and against interference and all forms of dependence and domination", Zarkovic stressed.

"It is precisely for that reason", Zarkovic said, "that pressure on the nonaligned countries, on the character and course of the nonaligned movement, has lately been intensified and attempts have been made to change its fundamental nonbloc course. Yugoslavia resolutely resists these trends, as do the majority of nonaligned countries, since it is in the preservation of the unity of the movement as an autonomous and independent factor in international relations that they see the only possibility of the movement contributing to building up a world of peace, stability, security and political and economic equality."

In conclusion, Zarkovic emphasized his conviction that at the forthcoming ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau and at the sixth summit the nonaligned countries will succeed in achieving unity and action capacity and that they will adjust on the broadest foundations new moves for the solution of crucial international problems.

Meeting With Adam Malik

LD292230 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1855 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta, May 29 (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia Member Vidoje Zarkovic and Indonesian Vice President Adam Malik in their talks today stressed the importance of preparations for the pending nonaligned summit and the necessity of the nonaligned movement continuing an independent and nonbloc factor in international relations. Zarkovic also presented the invitation to Adam Malik to visit Yugoslavia.

End of Talks With Mochtar

LD292232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Jakarta, May 29 (TANJUG)--The two-day Yugoslav-Indonesian talks ended this afternoon at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Jakarta. During the talks, Vidoje Zarkovic, Presidency of Yugoslavia member, and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Indonesian minister for foreign affairs, presented their governments' stands on the present world situation, the trouble spots in Southeastern Asia, the Middle East and the south of Africa. The two sides carried out an exhaustive exchange of views on preparations for the forthcoming ministerial session of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau and the sixth nonaligned summit.

Special attention was devoted to the nonaligned countries' activities in connection with the forthcoming nonaligned meetings. It was concluded that the role of the nonaligned movement as an autonomous and independent factor, in the struggle for peace and independence and the solution of key problems burdening the world, continually grows stronger. The two sides categorically spoke against all attempts to revise the basic principles of nonalignment and change the nonbloc character and orientation of the nonaligned movement.

During the talks, it was established that the two countries have identical or very close views on the questions discussed.

LCY'S GRLICKOV RECEIVES FRG PARTY CHAIRMAN HANS KOSCHNIK

LD292216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 29 (TANJUG)--Aleksandar Grlickov, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member, today had talks with Hans Koschnick, Social Democratic Party of Germany (S.P.D.) vice chairman. On the agenda were international relations, trends in the workers' movement and bilateral cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (L.C.Y.) and the Social Democratic Party of Germany.

Grlickov informed Koschnick of Yugoslavia's assessment of the state of the non-aligned movement, a significant and independent factor in international realtions, pending the movement's forthcoming meetings. Grlickov also spoke of other important fields and aspects of Yugoslavia's and the L.C.Y.'s foreign policy.

Aleksandar Grlickov and Hans Koschnick agreed on the need for cooperation and a continued dialogue between the L.C.Y. and S.P.D. regardless of the differences in the policies and ideologies of the two parties. It was agreed that L.C.Y.-S.P.D. relations are a significant factor in the overall relations between the two countries.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH ROMANIA REPORTED

LD291542 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1127 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, May 29 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Trade, Metod Rotar, heading the Yugoslav delegation to the session of the mixed Yugoslav-Romanian Committee for Economic Cooperation in Bucharest, has had talks with Romanian vice president and minister of foreign trade, Cornel Burtica, on the possibilities for furthering economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Romania.

During the friendly talks, the Romanian side expressed the readiness to review their present governmental apparatus in the sphere of economic cooperation and create greater possibilities for increased sales of Yugoslav commodities on the Romanian market. This is expected to provide a means for overcoming the lack of balance in foreign trade between the two countries, it was assessed.

CROATIA'S BLAZEVIC, UKRAINE'S VATCHENKO HOLD TALKS

LD292138 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1856 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, May 29 (TANJUG)--Presidency of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Croatia President Jakov Blazevic and Presidium President of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, and Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Aleksey Vatchenko today had a lengthy talk on comprehensive and continual cooperation between Croatia and the Ukrainian SSSR, within cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR. Blazevic and Vatchenko stressed the major impulse imparted to Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation by meetings between President Tito and Brezhnev.

In the next few days, the guests from the Ukrainian SSR will conduct talks with a delegation of the Croatian-Republican Assembly on economic, scientific and cultural cooperation and will visit a number of working organizations in the republic.

'ANTI-YUGOSLAV' ACTIVITIES IN AUSTRALIA 'HARMFUL' TO RELATIONS

LD291358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0957 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Text] Sydney, May 29 (From TANJUG's correspondent Vjekoslav Krsnik)--Anti-Yugoslav fascist emigrants in Australia have lately been developing increasingly hostile activity to Yugoslavia. Although the Australian Government has hardened its position on the anti-Yugoslav emigrants--two terrorist groups have been arrested within only a few months and are now on trial--fresh anti-Yugoslav activities harmful to good and friendly relations between the two countries have lately taken place in this country.

The occasion for the new anti-Yugoslav provocations was the anniversary of the foundation in the Second World War of the notorious fascist "Independent Croat State". Ustashi fascist emigrants organized a number of public meetings at which Yugoslavia's integrity, its international position and dignity were rudely insulted. Australian authorities gave permission for the meetings which were also attended by some MPs of the governing Liberal Party.

Besides, at a recent celebration [of] Australian war veterans day, Chetniks, allies of fascist invaders in the Second World War, took part in the parade in Sydney as Australian allies in World War Two. Chetniks took part in the parade as the sole combatants against fascism in Yugoslavia. That was a falsification of history and a grave insult to many victims from the ranks of the National Liberation Army and partisan detachments of Yugoslavia and the allied forces.

Toleration of such manifestations and activities and open support of certain politicians to the fascist anti-Yugoslav emigrants does not contribute towards the promotion of relations between the two countries. Recently, the Australian government officials have expressed interest therein during a number of meetings with Yugoslav government officials.

It is to be hoped that the Australian Government will put a stop to such activities. This would be in compliance with the friendly relations between the two countries and Australian obligations in the struggle against international terrorism.

FOREIGN LEADERS SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO TITO

GDR's Honecker

LD251126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1004 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent the following telegram to President Tito:

"Dear Comrade Tito:

"On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and the people of the German Democratic Republic, and on my own behalf, I convey to you sincere greetings and congratulations on your birthday. Our party and the people of the GDR know and respect you as the meritorious leader of the working class and people of Yugoslavia and as one who has devoted his whole life to the struggle against imperialism, war and the fascist occupation, to socialist construction and to strengthening the unity and brotherhood of the peoples of the SFRY."

"Our country greatly values your tireless efforts on behalf of the consolidation of peace in the world and for international security, and for your active personal contribution to the successful development of friendly cooperation between the LCY and the SED and between the SFRY and the GDR.

"I convey to you our most sincere wishes for good health, creativity and for further successes in your responsible work for the prosperity of our exalted mutual goal, the construction of socialism and communism, and also for the consolidation of peace."

Poland's Gierek

LD251128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has sent the following telegram to President Tito:

"Dear Comrade Tito:

"Please accept our sincere congratulations and fraternal wishes on your birthday.

"Your tireless activity for the benefit of the SFRY, socialism and peace is recognized and respected by all Polish communists and all working people in our country. "I am sure that the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia will continue to develop in the interest of our peoples.

"Accept, dear Comrade Tito, our best wishes for good health and further successes in your responsible party and state activities."

CSSR's Husak

LD261020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1710 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, has sent the following congratulations:

"Esteemed Comrade Tito, allow me to send you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and on my own behalf, in connection with your birthday, sincere and cordial congratulations. We appreciate your personal contribution to the deepening and expansion of mutual relations between the CSSR and SFRY. We are convinced that these relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, will continue to consolidate and develop in the future in the interest of the peoples of our two countries, in the interest of socialism and peace in the whole world. I wish you, esteemed Comrade Tito, good health and many further successes in your fruitful work for the development of your lovely country and for the well-being of the working people of the SFRY."

Hungary's Kadar, Losonczi

LD251552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, have sent the following telegram to President Tito:

"Dear Comrade Tito: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on our own behalf, we send you heartily felt, comradely and friendly greetings on your birthday. We wish you good health and further successes in your fruitful work at the head of the LCY and the SFRY for the good of socialism and social progress, and also for the good of our parties and our peoples.

DPRK's Kim Il-song

LD252351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 25 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers Party Central Committee and president of the DPRK, has sent the following telegram to President Tito:

"On your 87th birthday I send you my heartiest congratulations on behalf of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee, the Government of the DPRK, the Korean people and myself.

"Having set out along your revolutionary path at an early age, you devoted your whole self to the struggle for freedom and the liberation of the Yugoslav nations, progress for your country and its development, and have achieved extraordinary results during your half-centruy of revolutionary activity. All the successes in Yugoslavia are closely linked to your name: the victory in the antifascist liberation war, the realization of unity among the various nationalities in the country and the successes in socialist construction based on self-management.

"The Korean nation pays tribute to you and highly values your successful leadership in the struggle of the Yugoslav nation for the independent development of the country and its progress, and your positive contribution to the general cause of nations through the strengthening and development of the movement of nonaligned countries, world peace and the victory of socialism.

"With all my heart I wish you continued good health and great success in your future work. I also express my conviction that the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, countries and our peoples will continue to strengthen and develop in various spheres."

MODERATE EARTHQUAKE STRIKES 67 KM NORTHWEST OF SARAJEVO

LD291808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 29 May 79 LD

[Summary] Sarajevo--A moderate earthquake measuring 4.5 to 5 degrees on the Mercalli scale and 3.1 on the Richter scale was registered by the Sarajevo Seismological Institute at 1625 today. No damage has been reported. The eipcenter of the tremor was 67 km northwest of Sarajevo in the area of Guca Gora near Travnik and was felt by inhabitants of Vitez and Travnik.

BRIEFS

SRV ENVOY FAREWELL VISIT--Zabreb--Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly, today received Nguyen Thanh Ha, Vietnamese ambassador to the SFRY, on a farewell visit and conversed with him. During the day the Vietnamese ambassador paid a visit to Dr Emil Ludviger, vice president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 23 May 79 LD]